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—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.
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Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

RUPPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Iron st block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n43

H METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware n street, above court house. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

D LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st door above American House. vl-n43

MORRIS, Merchant Tailor and Agent for New Perfect Sewing Machine, corner of and Main st., over Miller's store. v3-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., ow the Post Office. vl-n43

R BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, wer's block Main st. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and ery, Main st., just below the American vl-43

BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-43

Y ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & ry &c., Main street near West st. v3 n15

THCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Mar- street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LLEDER, Manufacturer and dealer in ts and Shoes, Main street, opposite Epis- hurch. vl-n43

BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main et, opposite the Court House. vl-n43

D BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., w Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

Y KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in s and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, oomsburg. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., ve the Court House. vl-n43

M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, ange Block over Webb's book store v3-n28

F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth ted without pain: Main st., nearly op- piscopal Church. vl-n46

IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d r in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange vl-n41

HARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d r in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange vl-n43

McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, hside Main st., below Market. vl-n43

EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, th side Main street, below Market. vl-n43

RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician rket street, above Main. vl-n43

ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hart- a's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

TERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, osite Episcopal Church, Main st. vl-n43

LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey lding Main street, vl-n43

A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, s, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main vl-n43

M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy ds, Main st., opposite Court House. vl-n44

E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, d street below Market. vl-n46

JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' ks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner d West sts. vl-n45

MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy s, Main st., below American House, vl-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

ICAN HOUSE, by John Leacock, Main et, west of Iron street. vl-n43

MBIA HOTEL, by B. Stohner, Main st., e Court House. vl-n43

ANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main et, opposite the Court House. vl-n43

S HOTEL, by Geo. W. Manger, east end ain street. vl-43

ACOCK, Oyster and Eating saloon, Ameri- House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superin- vl-n45

S & CLARK, Refreshment Saloon, Ex- ge Hotel. vl-n43

YER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Ex- Block, Main street. vl-n43

RCHANTS AND GROCERS.

MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, south- t corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

EESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Gro- es, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and eets. v3-n30

BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books tationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

COBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main below Iron vl-n46

NDENHALL, General Stock of Merchan- and Lumber, corner of Main street and e road. vl-n43

WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, lesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, in st., above Court House. vl-n43

ROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor- Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

NS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Gro- , etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main st below Market. vl-n44

EYER, Groceries and General Merchan- Main st., above West. vl-43

LUTZ dealer in Choice Dry Goods, and tions. Main Street, opposite the Court vl-n43

LVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, eries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, c. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, eries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, , etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

AMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in eries, Confectioneries and Notions, Scot- outh side, Main st. v2-n18

AM ERASMUS, Confectioneries, Main near the railroad. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

TMAN, Marble Works, one door below st Office, Main Street, vl-n43

MSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing r the railroad. vl-n46

TER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy r, Scottown. vl-n7

CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness- er, Shive's Block Main Street. v2n16

ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from thwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

BULEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper ular Lightning Rod. v2n19

HORNSTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story k, Main Street, west of Market st. vl-n43

SENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins yer's store, Main st. vl-43

UHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chem- 's alley, rear of American House. vl-n43

A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash fe Insurance companies, Brower's Build- in Street, vl-n43

S CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chair- r; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

RAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and odeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

EL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Yard, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n46

PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market sts. vl-n43

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

JOHN FRYMIRE, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. v1-n47

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. vl-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vl-n49

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets, v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

W. M. B. ARBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

A. H. IRVINE, Medical Store Main Street and Briarcreek Road. v3n19

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vl-n46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vl-n46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vl-n45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vl-n48

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n10

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactury. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n1

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town. v2-n18

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.29'67

ROBERT F. CLARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. ☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS, and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

J. B. PURSEL, HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER, and dealer in CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c., which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves. Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov. 15,'67.

SENT FREE! M. O'KEEFE, SON & CO.'S SEED CATALOGUE And GUIDE to the FLOWER and VEGETABLE Garden, For 1870. Published in January. Every lover of flowers wishing this new and valuable work, free of charge, should address immediately M. O'Keefe Son & Co., Ellwanger & Barry's Block Rochester, N. Y. Dec. 3,'69.-6m

PIMPLES. The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a baldhead or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application. The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist. P. O. Box 5128, 195 Broadway, New Yokr. Aug. 6,'69-1y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH. A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing with perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York. Nov. 26,'69-1y.

WANTED.—160 FARMERS' SONS and others out of employment, can make from $75 to $150 per month, from now till next Spring, by addressing BARCLAY & CO., 619 Arch Street, Philadelphia Nov. 26,'69-3m.

Philadelphia Directory.

Major E. R. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. M. MORY

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO., NO. 101 NORTH THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA, Two doors above Arch, formerly 228, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS IN CARPETS, COTTONS, YARNS, BATTING, OIL CLOTHS, CARPET CHAINS, CORDAGE, OIL SHADES, GRAIN BAGS, TIE YARN, WICK YARN, WINDOW PAPER, COVERLETS, —ALSO,— WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE BROOMS, BRUSHES, LOOKING GLASSES, TRUNKS. feb. 5,'69.

EAGLE HOTEL. 227 NORTH THIRD STREET, R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793. JORDAN & BROTHER, Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE No 249 North Third St. Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO., Manufacturers of OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES, Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS, Importer and Dealer in HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c. No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. R. SEYBERT. HORNE, KING & SEYBERT, WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, No. 421 Market Street PHILADELPHIA. Orders filled promptly at lowest prices. January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE, No. 146 North Third Street, Between Cherry and Race, west side. Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER, Late Walter & Kaub, Importer and Dealer in CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE, No. 234 N. Third Street, Philadelphia.

J. M. KEPHEART, WITH BARNES, BRO. & HERRON, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS, No. 503 Market Street, (Above Fifth,) PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO., Successors to Stroup & Brother, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH. No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR. ATTORNEY AT LAW, NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. oct. 22,'69-1y

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT, Manufacturers and Jobbers of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM FISHER WITH THOMAS CARSON & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HOSIERY, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, LINENS & NOTIONS, NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET Philadelphia. june 4,'69-6m

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN, TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR MANUFACTORY, No. 315 NORTH THIRD STREET, Second Door below Wood, PHILADELPHIA. J. W. WARTMAN. P. ENGELMAN.

WAINWRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets, PHILADELPHIA, Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C. ☞ Orders will receive prompt attention. may 10,67-tf.

Hotels.

COLUMBIA HOTEL. BY BERNARD STOHNER. Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE, on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure, A LITTLE MORE ROOM. His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my17'67-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL. BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA. The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that their house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. They have spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of their guests neither shall there be anything wanting on their part to minister to their personal comfort. The house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location. Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travelers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. KOONS & CLARK. Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

THE ESPY HOTEL. ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar. WILLIAM PETTIT. Apr.25,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL, ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor. This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests. Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

Choice Poetry.

Don't Slop Over

"Don't slop over," the old man said,
As he placed his hand on the young man's head.
"Go it, by all means—go it fast;
Go while leather and horse-shoes last;
Go it while hide and hair on horse
Will hold together. Oh, go it of course—
Go it as fast as ever you can,
But don't slop over my dear young man,

"Don't slop over. You'll find some day
That keeping an eye to windward will pay;
A horse may run a little too long,
A preacher may preach just a fraction too strong,
And a poet who pleases the world with rhymes,
May write and regret it in after times;
Keep the end of the effort ever in view,
And don't slop over, whatever you do.

"Don't slop over. The wisest men
Are bound to slop over now and then;
And yet the wisest at work or fast
Are the very ones that b'nnder the least,
Those that for spilt milk never wail
Are the ones who carry the steadiest pail,
Wherever you go, go it for the fat,
But don't slop over—and freeze to that!

"Don't slop over. Great Solomon
Once went a little too far with his fun;
Louis Napoleon, as we know,
Slopped over on Max, in Mexico;
Horace Greeley and Jefferson D.,
And Hinton Helper and old J. B.,
And Andrew Johnson, the great 'I won't,'
All slopped over—Take care you don't.

Don't slop over. Distrust yourself,
Nor always reach to the highest shelf;
The next to the highest will generally do,
And answer the need of such as you.
Climb, of course, but always stop
And take breath this side of the top:
And you will reach it in wind and strong,
Without slopping over. Thus ends my song."

No Love in a Cottage for Me.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

They may talk of love in a cottage,
And bowers of trellised vine—
Of nature bewitchingly simple,
And milkmaids half divine;
They may talk of the pleasures of sleeping
In the shade of a spreading tree,
And a walk in the fields at morning,
By the side of a footstep free!

But give me a sly flirtation,
By the light of a chandelier—
With music to play in the pauses,
And nobody very near;
Or a seat on the silken sofa,
With a glass of pure old wine,
And mamma too blind to discover
The small white hand in mine.

Your love in a cottage is hungry,
Your vines are a nest for flies—
Your milkmaid shocks the Graces,
And simplicity talks of pies!
You lie down in your shady slumber,
And wake with a bug in your ear,
And your damsel that walks in the morning
Is shod like a mountaineer.

True love is at home on a carpet,
And mightily likes his ease—
And true love has an eye for a dinner,
And starves beneath shady trees.
His wing is the fan of a lady,
His foot's an invisible thing,
And his arrow is tipp'd with a jewel,
And shot from a silver spring.

Miscellaneous.

The Man in the Back Pew, with no Hymn Book.

Good reader, suppose a man comes to your house to dinner. You ask him to sit with you, and, taking your places at the table, the meal begins. All that is necessary for the enjoyable refreshment of the inner man is before you, well cooked, and decently served. You and your family are seated in comfortable chairs, with cushions on them. Your places are furnished with the requisite knives, forks, and spoons, to assist you in disposing of your eatables, and to promote your comfort as you eat.

But your guest is not so well provided for. Instead of giving him a cushioned chair, you ask him to sit on a hard board bench, or on a comfortless stool with no back on it. You hand him his food, it is true, but give him neither knife, fork, spoon, nor napkin. At first he thinks there is some unintentional omission, which he hopes you will presently supply; some mistake, which you will rectify. As he gazes around the table, however, he sees all your family supplied with the requisite table furniture, and enjoying their dinner with it. And he further notices that his unfurnished condition awakens no surprise on the part of any body at the table.

With embarrassed mood, and saddened heart he does his best at partaking of the food set before him, but of course fails to enjoy it. He hurries through as rapidly as he may, and, even though he may not verbally express his determination, yet he inwardly resolves that he will never again take a meal in a house where the hospitality is of the peculiar sort you have shown him.

But you say you cannot suppose such a case. You never treat people in that way when they come to dine with you. It would be very bad manners.

Come then, from the dinner table to the church.

The church bell rings, and the church doors are thrown open, welcoming all who may feel disposed to enter and partake of the free Gospel feast. A stranger, attracted by the entering throng, and by the music of the organist's voluntary, accepts the invitation and passes in. Perhaps he helps himself to a seat; perhaps the sexton, or the church committee, may select one for him. In either case, we find him in unmolested possession of a pew in the rear part of the church.

The voluntary being done, the service begins. After a brief invocation the minister says, "Let us sing the one thousand and ninety-ninth hymn," which hymn he proceeds to read. The people who belong to the Church have hymn books of their own, and turn to the place. Our stranger friend has none and nobody hands him any. He is obliged to depend for his knowledge of what is to be sung on what he hears the minister read. He makes all the effort his memory is capable of; galled by the incivility done him, and feeling that he is an unwelcome intruder. At first he thinks the church must have been too poor to provide a hymn book for his uncushioned seat. But he sees the carpeted aisles, the stained glass, the frescoed walls, the gilt organ pipes, and he is convinced that the finances of the establishment must be in prosperous condition. And as he further contemplates the golden-edged, morocco-bound hymn books, and the cushioned pews of those who are of the happy number of habitual worshipers in this sanctuary, he realizes that he has neither part nor lot in the worship, for he is nothing but an outsider.

The hymn being read, the choir take in hand the singing of it. The stranger hopes that he will have more firmly stamped on his mind the impression made by the pastor's reading of it. But there is a disappointment for him. The words which the minister read in the English language have been rendered by the accomplished linguists in the choir gallery into the Japanese tongue, or something like it. For what he can understand of it, the musicians might as well be imported artists for Jeddo. He needs a book, or something to help him translate what is being sung. Entirely helpless for the want of it, he patiently awaits the conclusion of this service of song, and as it draws to a close, he concludes that the inhospitable authorities of the church forbore to furnish his pew with a hymn book, because they feared he might steal it.

The hymn is done, and in due time a chapter of the Bible being announced, our stranger looks through his pew for a copy of the sacred book. Finding none, he begins to regard himself as a suspicious character; but he thinks that at the moderate price at which the Bible Societies furnish copies of the Scriptures to the destitute, they might have risked a copy on him.

The collection boxes are carried around, and our friend supposes that he, at least, is exempt. But, to his surprise, the collector thrusts the box at him! He thinks it is a very mean transaction, under the circumstances, and makes no addition to the collector's pile of cash.

When the sermon is delivered, let it be ever so fine a discourse, it is not in human nature for the stranger to enjoy it, or to be profited by it, as he might, if the inexpensive courtesy of a hymn book had been extended to him. When the blessing is pronounced, at the close, he departs with a sense of a lack of the blessedness which might, under other circumstances, have been his. Determined never again to set foot inside of such an inhospitable church, he tries another the next Sabbath, and yet another and another, only to meet, in the most of them, the same chilling experience.

Christian people, consider! If you want your churches to ring with the full chorus of sacred song, an important step to be taken is to furnish every worshiper with a hymn book. The members of the Church own them, perhaps, and have them either at their houses or in their pews. It is as uncourteous to the stranger to ask him to worship with you and to furnish no hymn book for him, as it would be to ask him to your table, and withhold from him the table tools which would minister to his comfort. You have no more reason to expect him to bring his hymn book to your church, than his fork or spoon to your dinner-table. Perhaps he would not sing if he had a book. Try him rather than force him into speechlessness. Perhaps he understands not a note of music. He may not be so terribly behind your Japanese choir in that respect. Common courtesy demands that you give him the opportunity to test his powers of sacred song whatever they may be.

Supply every seat in the church with a hymn book. If the favored sitters in the front pews are using a new edition, bearing the date of the present year, do not give the impecunious stranger in the back pew an old one of 1835, with the back broken, or side off, the corners dog-eared, and the fly-leaves scribbled on by the small boys, who thus improved the time during the delivery of the sermon, which they could not understand.

Provide good, clean books; let every body who comes feel welcome to use them. Make the stranger enjoy the blessing of free Christian courtesy, and it will add not only to the volume of sacred praise, but to the influence you gain over him and his friends, in drawing them to the house of the Lord.—*The Praying People.*

Billiards.

A STRANGER TAKES TWENTY-FIVE CENTS' WORTH.

Yesterday a stranger strolled into Washington Hall, "histed it" four fluid ounces of benzine, and invited the mixologist to play him a game of billiards. As the barkeeper hadn't time, the anxious stranger invited everybody that came in, but all declined. Then he wanted to know if *anybody* knew how to play in this town.

Just then M'Cracken came in, and the billiardist tackled him. Mac. said he would play a game, and the stranger's countenance brightened. He pulled off his coat, selected a cue, critically squinted down to see it it was straight, balanced it, carefully chalked it, and got ready. "Well," said Mac., "whose first shot?" "Oh," said the stranger, "you take the first."

Mc., shot and counted. He kept on shooting and counting until the stranger got interested. He followed him around the table, and watched each shot, and still McCracken counted, making all sorts of fancy shots. Then a bored look spread over the stranger's countenance. He went to the bar and "histed in" more benzine. Then he sat down and read the newspaper. Then he fidgeted around.

And all the time McCracken kept on counting, until finally he ran the game out, put on his coat, and *nonchalantly* walked out without saying a word. The discomfitted stranger stared vacantly after McCracken for a few moments, and then with another "hist" at the benzine bottle, paid his bill and walked out with the remark that he believed he would go over to Terre Haute and play billards.

A naughty little boy blubbering because his mother would not let him go down to the river bank on the Sabbath, upon being admonished, said:

"I didn't want to go a swimmin' with 'em ma, I only wanted to go down an' see the bad little boys drown for going a swimmin on Sunday—boo-hoo."

Deacon Isaacs' Test.

When Spiritualism first made its appearance in the village of ——, old deacon Isaacs, a rich man who has stood by the church for nearly threescore years, was exceedingly bitter against all believers in the "devil's work," as he called it, and denounced Spiritualists and Spiritualism in no very gentle language. Imagine the deacon's anger, then, when six months after wards he found it had worked its way into the family, and not only were his wife and daughters believers, but one of them was a medium, and possessed full power to converse with the spirits of those who had departed to that "bourne from which no traveller returns."

Deacon Isaacs was mad, dreadfully mad; but he had wit enough not to show it, and he bore the taunts of the ungodly with a meek spirit. He knew it would be useless to declare open war; for Mrs. Isaacs alone had proved more than a match for him, and he was sure to be defeated. He must "circumvent the critter," as he expressed it, and to this end he set himself to work. He was a man of sound judgment, and his worldly experience of fifty years was not thrown away. From the day it first came to his knowledge that his wife and daughters were Spiritualists, he never spoke a word against, nor did he ever allude to it, except in general terms in his morning prayers; but any one could see that it troubled him; for he was absent-minded, his eyes wandered restlessly, and he looked careworn.

The deacon witnessed one or two "sittings" at his own house, and was satisfied, that if he possessed a little more knowledge, he could get rid of them. So one morning he started for the city determined to thoroughly investigate the subject before he returned. After visiting two of the most popular mediums, and paying his money, he returned home, satisfied that he could see through it.

There was a "sitting" at the deacon's house on the night he returned; and his daughter Mary—the medium—invited the deacon to take a seat at the table, which to her gratification was accepted. The spirits were in good tune, and so exceedingly communicative that the deacon was induced to ask a few questions, which were readily answered, and his wife and daughters were in ecstacies at the thought that father would be a believer, and urged the deacon on in his inquiries.

"Has my wife always been true to her marriage vows?" asked the deacon.

To this question there was no rap in return, while Mrs. Isaacs sat transfixed with holy horror that such thought should enter her husband's mind.

"How many years have passed since she was untrue?"

Answer by single raps. Then came slowly and solemnly, one, two, three, four, and so on, until it reached twenty

"How many who claim to be are not my children?"

Again the spirits rapped—one, two.

Mrs. Isaacs looked dumfounded.

"Mercy?" said Mary.

"Which are they?" asked the deacon, who now seemed so intent on the subject that he paid no attention to his companions.

"Mary, Sarah," rapped the spirits, the names of the two daughters, the older of which was under twenty.

Mrs. Isaacs could stand it no longer.

"It's a lie! I didn't! it's a lie!" She shrieked, rising from the table. "They are your children, Deacon Isaacs; and God knows it."

"But the spirits affirm differently," said the deacon in a solemn voice.

"Then they lie!" said the wife.

"But if you believe them in every thing else, why not in this?"

"But I don't believe in them at all; it is all foolery."

"Nor I," shouted Mary.

"Nor I," added Sarah.

"Then," said the deacon, while a smile illuminated his countenance, "we will bid them good-bye, and leave those things which God has wisely hid from us to be revealed in his time."

The deacon's evening devotions were characterized with more earnestness than usual, and the family retired, fully satisfied that the spirits and mediums did not always reveal the truth.

Mrs. Isaacs was so glad that none of the neighbors were present; but some how the story got wind, and so fearful were the spirit dames of N—— that they might be caught in the same trap which the deacon had set, that Spiritualism was driven entirely from the village.

A Large Keg.

Many years ago there were few strictly temperance people; shepherds and flocks even imbibed from the same bottle. A merchant in Connecticut, a good church member, by the way, had just received a hogshead of New England rum, which was standing in front of his store as the Rev. Mr. Robinson passed. The storekeeper, hailing his pastor, said: "If you will send me down your keg, I'll fill it for you," and he did not have long to wait; for soon after came along—not exactly a keg, but something very much overgrown in the same line of hoops and staves, rising indeed nearly to the full dignity of a barrel. The merchant gazed upon it with astonishment—first looking at the hogshead as if to gauge its capacity, and then glancing at the family barerl of the minister. "Mr. Robinson," finally spoke the dealer, after he had taken a sufficient survey of the property, "what will your keg hold?" "Well," was the reply, "I don't exactly know, but it's my opinion that *it will hold all you can get into it!*" There was no dodging this, and the merchant had to come down to the fullest measure of his generosity.

"What did the Israelites do after they crossed the Red Sea?" asked a superintendent of a Sunday School. "They dried themselves," said a shrill-voiced little girl.

The Locomotion of the Serpent.

It is said—and in one sense it is true—that serpents have no limbs; but some of the boas and pythons have at the base of the tail, on each side of the vent, a little hook, which is supported by a bone imbedded in the flesh; and this rudimentary limb is no doubt the insignificant representative of the hinder leg of the ordinary quadruped, and of our own lower limb; just as the nipples of the male mammalia answer to the fully developed breasts of the female; and just as our eye-teeth correspond to the canine tusks of the lion.

Nor is the serpent restricted to a single method of progression, or even to two or three. There are even four or five distinct ways in which its lithe and slender body may be used. The slowest, but least conspicuous, is the stealthy glide of retreat, when you can scarcely perceive a movement of any one part, and yet the whole body does advance steadily; but if you have the courage to place your hand quietly in the serpent's path, and allow it to pass over it you will perceive a sensation as of a series of dull edges, like those of paper knives, striking the hand backward. Each edge is that of one of the broad overlapping scales, or "scutes," which cover the belly of the snake, and each scute is moved forward and backward by a corresponding pair of ribs, of which there are from one hundred to two hundred and fifty in different species; and so, though completely covered by skin, and capable of but slight individual motion, each pair of ribs is a pair of legs, and each scute is a single foot, which slips forward without hindrance, but whose hinder edge catches upon the least inequality, and so serves as a point of resistance by which the body is pushed forward a little. And this little, multiplied by the hundred pair of ribs, is enough to propel the snake slowly but steadily onward, and in a straight line.

The above arrangement of the scute also enables the serpent to move in several ways, in which the ribs are less directly, or at any rate less individually concerned; for the backward-projecting edges hinder a movement in any other than a forward direction, whether the serpent merely fixes one region of the body and then drags the others after it, or throws itself into vertical or lateral undulations, by the successive straightening of which a more rapid movement is affected. The greatest speed is attained when it elevates the body in a lofty arch, and then projects the head forward, draws up the tail, and repeats its steps, after the fashion of the so-called geometer or measuring caterpillers.

It is commonly believed that some serpents can take the tail in the mouth and roll along like a hoop, but no such proceeding is scientifically described. Many species, however, may spring by suddenly uncoiling themselves into a nearly erect position, and using the tail as a point of resistance. The rapidity of this movement is less remarkable than its precision, when it is considered that every change in the position of any part of the spiral must tend to affect the position of the head.—*Harper's Magazine.*

One Week from my Diaree—*Monday.*—Had suckers for breakfast. Suckers and sassidges are the 2 luxurys ov life; the other luxury iz cazy boots.

Tuesday.—Awoke with a splendid hedake, caused by drinking two much spring water the evening previously and going to bed at 9 o'clock precisely. Breakfasted on the butt end ov a sassidge, and felt like a dorg.

Wednesday.—Rekolected ov asking a man in Missoory if beans waz a sure krop in his parts. He said they waz, "az sertain az a revolver." Reflekted on the danger ov carrying conceled weepins. Reflekted again ov being in Nu Hamshire during a severe sno storm, and innocently enough remarked that I never see ennything like it, and waz told by one ov the barroom boarders that it warn't nothing; he had seen it fall over a thousand feet. "What?" sed I, "a thousand feet on the level?" "No," said he, "but a thousand feet from on high." I reflekted how cazy it waz for sum folks to lie and tell the truth at the same time.

Thursday.—Rekolekted once more ov bein on Red river, in Arkinsaw, and seein a large piece ov frame-work by the side ov the road; inquired ov a private citizen who waz leading a blind mule by 1 ov his ears, what that frame-work mought be. He sed it was "a big fiddle, and it took 3 yoke of oxen to draw the bow, and they had to haw and gee to change the tune." Reflekted on that passage in the poet which sez "man iz fearful, and wonderfully made;" and thort the remark might apply to fiddles in Arkinsaw without spileing the rem

The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Duty on Paper.

The Republican editors who, in the recent Editorial Convention held at Harrisburg, advocated the repeal of duty on paper, ought to be discountenanced by all friends of Protection everywhere. Such editors do not represent the principles of Republicanism. That Democratic editors, who uphold European in preference to American interests, should introduce and support such a measure, we are not surprised at. But shame on the Republican editor, who, to save himself a few pennies, which, by the way, he would not do if the duty was removed, would thus stultify himself, destroy his influence, and betray home industry.—*Miner's Journal.*

The above rebuke should be copied and endorsed by every Republican paper in the State. The Republican party has stood firmly by protection to American labor and the press have fought the battle bravely; but, if in so doing, they only meant protection to those industrial branches which did not affect their interests, then the honor, which otherwise is due them, amounts to naught. Our voice shall be in favor of protection throughout, and if, to maintain this position, it is necessary for us to pay an increased amount for the material we use, let it be so. We would rather give five dollars to an American laborer than send half that amount to foreign countries.—*Republican.*

OUR ANSWER.

At the late Editorial Convention a resolution was offered and discussed relative to the repeal of the duty on paper, which commanded the support of all the Democratic editors present and that of many of the Republican ones. The Resolution has been attacked by the Radical papers, who show both lamentable ignorance and unblushing hypocrisy in discussing the subject. In seeking to lower the duty on paper and on the material which enters into its composition, we act for the benefit of the entire public, and not for our own class. Every man, woman and child in the land is interested in having cheap paper, because it means cheaper newspapers, cheaper magazines, and cheaper books. While the prices of grain and other necessaries have come down to near the ante-war figures, paper, through a combination of monopolists, is nearly double the price it was before the rebellion.

But even suppose printers as a class alone were benefited by this reduction; are not their interests and rights as sacred as those of paper manufacturers and iron monopolists? *They* combine for their own protection, and we see no sense in defending for them a principle we dare not apply to ourselves.

The fact is, however, that under our present odious tariff laws, the duty on soda and other articles which enter largely into the manufacture of paper is so high that we cannot successfully compete with foreign labor, hence the *Tribune*, an ardent advocate of protection to home industry buys its paper in Europe, thus fostering her "pauper" productions. One huge monopoly, the Penna. Salt Co., get all the benefit of this tax. In 1866 they got a patent on the use of Kryolite in the manufacture of soda, (though the discovery was made in 1850 by Prof. Thompson of Copenhagen and the process has long been applied on a large scale both at Copenhagen and Hamburg,) and as the raw material is found in merchantable qualities only in Greenland, they obtained from the Danish Government the sole right to import it into North and South America. J. K. Moorhead, who owns the Penna. Salt Co., used his position as a member of Congress to have Kryolite almost exempted from duty, while foreign soda pays a duty of twenty-five per cent. Not content with this, Mr. Moorhead is now seeking to have Kryolite placed on the free list, although the total amount of duty it paid in 1869 was only $7,000.

Kryolite, instead of being lightened, should be taxed as high as caustic soda, or else you keep the government out of the tax of one and a half cents per pound, it is now paying, and what does it get in return? Nothing. The Penna. Salt Co. pocket the gain. This is not an importation others can use to make soda, thus making it free to all, and a home industry; but it goes to this monopoly, as they can alone get Kryolite. To show the extent of the loss to the Treasury by the exemption of this article from duty we give the Production of the Penna. Salt Co. taken from their own weekly statement, and computed for one year.

6,240,000 lbs. Caustic Soda, if subject to the same tax that others pay, who cannot get Kryolite, would at present duty, have netted the Government			$93,600
5,200,000 lbs. Sal Soda,	at	½	26,000
2,600,000 " Bi-Carb Soda	"	1½	39,000
1,040,000 " Alumina,			
4,680,000 " Concentrated Lye,	"	1½	70,200
1,560,000 " Alum, Copperas, &c.,	"	½	7,800
Total,			$236,600

Now in the name of the newspaper publishers of the United States, of their millions of readers, of our book publishers, we demand that either the tax on soda be repealed, or Kryolite be taxed to the same extent, so that we are not compelled to pay to John K. Moorhead twenty-five cents for every dollars' worth of paper we use.

Fencing Railroads.

On January 31st, Mr. Buckalew read in place a bill to repeal so much of an act of the last session as relates to the fencing of railroads in Bradford county, and thereupon Chalfant of the *Danville Intelligencer* bestows upon him half a column of characteristic abuse. The bill passed the Senate two or three weeks since *by a unanimous vote* and will probably pass the House also and become a law. The act of last session as it appears in the volume of laws was simply *a fraud* as it did not pass the Legislature with Bradford included but excluded by an amendment of the Senate which was concurred in by the House. The facts being shown beyond dispute by the journals and by the original bill on file the repeal is a matter of course, if honest legislation is to be upheld. The merits of the question of fencing railroads is not involved in this repeal, though we think that laws on that subject ought to be general and equal. Why should Bradford have a different rule from Columbia or Montour?

The Bloomsburg Bill.

Mr. Buckalew's bill for organizing the town of Bloomsburg omits from among the powers conferred upon the town authorities certain clauses of the act of 3d of April 1851, regulating boroughs, to which it is now proper to call attention in order that the question of omitting them shall be duly considered before the passage of the bill.

The 16th article of section 2, omitted, authorizes the forbidding of interments within borough limits and would interfere with the charter of the Rosemont cemetery company.

The 19th article of the same section, also omitted, confers power upon boroughs to regulate and prohibit all plays shows &c., within borough limits and seems to be too sweeping and restrictive.

But the most important omission is that of Articles 5 and 6 of the same section. These clauses authorize an exercise of very summary if not arbitrary power by borough authorities. They may require the grading, curbing, paving and guttering of side or foot-walks by the owners of *lots* fronting thereon, and if the requirement is not complied with, may cause the work to be done at the expense of the property owner with 20 *per centum* added by way of penalty, and collect the same and file liens therefore &c. Now it is to be observed that full power to regulate roads, streets, lanes, alleys, courts, common sewers, public squares and common grounds, foot-walks, pavements, gutters, culverts and drains, and the heights, grades, widths, slopes and forms thereof, is conferred in another clause or article of the section which is to be applied to our town, and that other important powers for widening, straightening and improving streets etc. and for removing obstructions therefrom, contained in still other parts of the general borough act, are also re-enacted and applied. The question then is, whether the omitted clauses are proper and necessary. They appear to be suited only to densely settled and wealthy parts of cities and towns, and they must operate unequally and often harshly. The extent of lot frontage in any case is no proper criterion of the value of the adjoining property or of the ability of the owner to contribute to a public improvement. An unimproved lot or one of small value may have an extensive front, the grading, curbing, paving and guttering of which may be very expensive, while a very valuable property in another location may have but small frontage and be liable to but small expense for its improvement. Then again, the lot owner has no voice in the proceeding by which he is charged with a burden; he is not heard in any regular manner when the decree goes against him, or even when liens are to be filed upon his property. In a town like ours—considering it with its extended limits—the omitted clauses may therefore be regarded as too stringent and severe; at all events they should be carefully considered before they are excepted.

The 8th section of the Bloomsburg bill may be regarded as a substitute for the omitted clauses of the general borough laws. It authorizes the President of the Town Council to enter into written contracts with property owners by which the expense of paving, grading and improving the *streets*, side-walks &c. adjoining or *contiguous* to their property shall be *divided* between such owners and the public. This provision extends to the whole street as well as the sideway and is not confined to the mere frontage of a lot. The undivided advantage from an improvement may thus be taken into account and a proper contribution for it settled by agreement before the improvement is made. If the law is to go further and compel the citizen to contribute to improvements in front of his property it appears to us that the private advantage should first be ascertained by some form of regular valuation and then the assessment and burden imposed should be clearly within that limit.

We clip from the *Mauch Chunk Times* the facts of a case in that borough where an unreasonable imposition was attempted to be placed upon some of the citizens under color of power from the very clauses omitted in the Bloomsburg bill. It is true the particular wrong intended in that case was not sanctioned by the courts, but the question was one of doubt and was only settled after prolonged and expensive litigation. And then, the Council, under the idea derived from the borough law that they are the masters of the people and ought to be allowed to sport with their property at pleasure, applied to the Legislature and obtained an act to sanction and confirm their proceedings. We may be admonished by this case that power ought not to be incautiously granted to such bodies.

The extract is as follows:

In 1868 the town council advertised to receive proposals for the building of a drain along Susquehanna street. The property owners of said street signed a written protest against the scheme and served the same on the Burgess; nevertheless the council made a contract with Messrs. B. and C. to build the drain at $2,50 per foot, or $7,50 per yard, and the contractors commenced to work, and after some time as Mr. C. did not belong to the ring they legislated him out of the concern and added fifty cents per foot which made it $3, per foot, or $9. per yard. (*Pretty nice little job for the friendschaft,*) and after the drain was completed they made the bills and added twenty per cent, which brought it up to $10.80 per yard, and presented their bills to the owners of lots along said street, and as they could not expect that the owners of lots would pay such unjust claims, they filed liens on the lots. The owners of lots then employed an attorney and contested the matter in court, and the council appeared by their attorney, and after a full discussion, the court decided the case against the council. The council then by their attorney, carried the case up to the Supreme Court and there they shared the same fate. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the court below The council then, probably by their attorney, drew up a bill and sent a deputation to Harrisburg, and with their deep wisdom and their great eloquence they persuaded the legislature to pass the bill into an *ex post facto law;* which among many unjust provisions authorizes the town council to impose a charge upon the owners of lots fronting on said drain, of one dollar yearly per foot of the lots for an indefinite period of time. The act says the charge may be discontinued when the borough is fully reimbursed for all the expenses and costs incurred in building and maintaining the drain. That means the charge may and may not be discontinued, as the council may think proper. Why did they ask the legislature to clothe them with such unlimited powers if they do not intend to exercise it, and what can we expect of an irresponsible town council with such leaders as they have.

Court Proceedings.

SECOND WEEK.

(*Continued.*)

Geo. Masters & Son vs Samuel Brugler. Action in debt. Issue and rule for trial. Jury called. Thursday morning Jury rendered a verdict in favor of the Piff. for twenty-three dollars.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16th.

The following Deeds Poll were duly acknowledged by the Sheriff in open Court:

Deed to Henry Gable for a certain lot of ground in Columbia county, sold as the property of Peter Hower, Thomas O'Neal, Terre Tenant, Consideration $500.

Deed to M. E. Jackson for a certain building in the town of Foundryville, sold as the property of Chester Cope and other Trustees, consideration $100.

Deed to M. E. Jackson for a lot of ground situate in Centralia, sold as the property of John Siglinger, consideration $35.

Deed to Jonas Doty for tract of land in Fishingcreek twp., sold as the property of James N. Jones, consideration $500.

Deed to Jeremiah S. Brobst for lot of ground situate in Catawissa twp. Sold as the property of Jacob Bower, consideration $250.

Deed to Joseph J. Crawford for tract of land in Mt. Pleasant twp, sold as the property of Sarah A. Mordan, consideration $780.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17th.

Wm. A. Case vs Scott twp. Action in debt. Jury called. Feb. 18th Jury return verdict in favor of Plaintiff for $229.50.

Joseph W. Leiby vs Conyngham twp. Execution No. 3 Feb. T, 1870. On motion of E. H. Little rule granted to show cause why an attachment shall not issue against Richard Thornton, Supervisor and Treasurer, for disobedience to the command of the above execution.

On motion of Mr. Freeze, C. B. Brockway appointed Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Thos. J. Hutchison, adm'r, to and among creditors of the estate of Rev. Elijah Wilson, dec'd.

Masters & Son vs S. Brugler. Mr. Freeze moved the Court to set aside the verdict of the Jury in this case for the reason "that the verdict is against the evidence and the charge of the Court."

FRIDAY, Feb. 18th.

Jennie Henwood vs A. J. Evans and wife. Action in *slander*. Jury called, when Piff's counsel ask leave of Court to amend Piff's declaration. Whereupon on motion, Court permit Defts' attorney to withdraw the plea of "not guilty," and the defendants by R. F. Clark, their attorney, say that the declaration is not sufficient in law. Demurrer sustained.

Henry T. Reily vs James Carr. Ordered that a jury be called. Same day verdict for the plaintiff for $481.78.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, O. B. Melick, Esq., a member of the bar of Philadelphia, admitted to practice in the several Courts of Columbia county.

John Jacobs vs Geo. L. Johnson. Piff. takes a non suit and moves to show cause why a new trial shall not be granted. Rule granted.

Petition of John Wenner, guardian of Oscar E. McBride and Wm. McBride for private sale of Real Estate. M. Whitmoyer appointed Auditor to report facts with his opinion as to propriety of granting the prayer of petitioner with value of the interest of each ward.

In the matter of the citation against the adm'rs of Daniel Sponenberg dec'd. On motion of Mr. Freeze the Court order an attachment to issue in this case.

The Court direct a venire to issue for Grand Jury and thirty-six Traverse Jurors in the Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer and Common Pleas for one week's Court at May Term 1870.

Court adjourned to March 12, 1870 at 2 p. m., when a special session in the Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas will be held.

Robbing the People.

The strength of party ties must be great indeed when the Republicans continue in office men of known corruption,—when they vote the same ticket steadily though convinced of the venality of their candidates and of the integrity of their opponents. The sale of cadetships to the highest bidders is bad enough, but a much more rotten job exists nearer home. We allude to the fraudulent use of the funds of the State. Millions of dollars that should be used in paying off our indebtedness and thus reducing taxation, are being loaned to banks and individuals for personal and political reasons, or for private gain.

For instance, Treasurer Mackey, when brought before the investigating committee, states under oath that for several years Jacob Ridgway, an ex-State Senator, and Radical politician, has had in his possession $100,000 belonging to the State for which he never paid the Treasury one cent of interest. This is the same man who endeavored to defeat Senator Buckalew, and authorized Randall of Schuylkill "to draw on him."

Our immaculate Congressman Mercur, is also a favored recipient of State favor, as we see "Mercur's Bank, Towanda," has $26,162,10 of Treasury funds, while J. F. Mason & Co., of the same place have $16,201,55.

By the same statement we see that the "Bank of Commerce, Erie," had $3,396,48 of State funds when it failed, and the Venango National Bank had $7,224,50 when *it* collapsed, thus entailing a loss of $10,620,98.

These are only part of the facts, Treasurer Mackey declining to answer many questions asked him, but it is enough to show the thorough rottenness of the Republican management at Harrisburg.

Alaska.

Mr. Seward's little real estate speculation in the northwest does not seem to be a very remunerative one from all accounts, as a statement sent to Congress lately by the Secretary of the Treasury shows the disbursement in Alaska, since the incorporation of the Territory, to have been $597,789, and the receipts from Customs and the Post Office, $21,-850. If a few of the icebergs from the coast could be floated down so as to help us out during the coming summer, in the way of ice, it would give us all a better opinion of the territory than we have now.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 18.—The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Judge Strong of Pennsylvania, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Naturalization to be Restricted.

THE following is a summary of the provisions of a bill which is now before Congress having for its object the exclusion of white European immigrants from the elective franchise:

"Proceedings for naturalizatiom must be taken before the United States circuit or district courts, or where there were not more than two terms annually of these, before the United States court of highest jurisdiction of the State. As a first step, the applicant must file with the clerk of the court a notice of intention to become a citizen, which notice shall state full particulars of birth, parentage, residence, arrival in the country, &c.' and he must give the names of two citizens who know him personally. The notice is to be filed, but open for inspection or copying. After four years subsequent continuous residence in the United States, he may apply to one of the courts named for admission to citizenship, at least twenty days before the term or session thereof. He must have lived in the State for the previous six months, and in the district, county, or parish in which the application is made for thirty days. And he must produce one or more credible citizens who can testify to all the foregoing particulars, as also to his moral character and fitness generally for admission. Any citizen may produce opposing evidence. If the court is satisfied in the applicant's favor, it will give him a certificate of naturalization, to take effect six months thereafter, and so stating."

The bill has been devised for the express purpose of saving the Radical party from defeat at the coming Presidential election, and from the permanent destruction which is impending over it. The immediate effect of the proposed enactment would be to cancel every declaration of intention already made by any immigrant, and compel the party to make a new declaration, after which he must wait four years before he can get his naturalization papers, and six months more before he can vote. This would put the immigrant who has been in this country five years on the same footing with him who arrived yesterday. Residence is to count for nothing, if it is residence prior to the passage of the proposed law. No application is to be regarded unless it was made to the clerk of a *United States* Court, whereas all previous declarations have been made to *State* Courts. By the new law all existing applications would be made null and void, and *there will be a total interruption of naturalization for four years and six months.* This is a villainous scheme for preventing thousands of white European immigrants from voting at the next Presidential election. If it succeeds there will be no fresh naturalizations until the middle of the next Presidential term. It is a confession of weakness on the part of the Radical party, and a desperate attempt to save it from defeat in the coming Presidential contest.

The restriction of naturalization to the *United States* Courts must necessarily work great hardship, without any compensating good. It will render the process of naturalization so troublesome and so costly that many will be deterred from assuming the rights of citizenship—and that is the object of the bill.

Such an enactment seems exceedingly harsh and unjust when the Republican party has just conferred the right to vote and hold office on every stupid and ignorant negro in the country. It is an outrage upon white Europeans which ought to be resented by every man who has a drop of such blood in his veins. Such a discrimination against the higher and more intelligent race in favor of the lower and more ignorant one ought to call forth universal execration. It is the last, the basest, and the most desperate resort of a party which fears the result of a free election by all the people who would be entitled to vote under the existing laws of the country.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Auditor General's Report.

From the Report of the Auditor General we condense the following facts of interest to our citizens, showing what they pay the State.

Columbia Co.; tax on Personal property.		$556.24
"	" Special ½ mill tax	271.23
"	" Catawissa Bridge Co.	61.27
"	" Bloomsburg Iron Co.	2589.91
	Jesse Coleman Prot.	370.06
	J. G. Freeze, Register &c.	322.24
	J. G. Freeze, Col. Int. Tax	785.07
	J. Yohe, Jr. Retailers Licenses	1169.13
	J. Yohe, Jr. Tavern Licenses	874.75
"	" Eating Houses	342.00
"	" N. Bank Stock:	352.69
		$12,807.59
Valuation of taxable personal property		$610,574.50
Assessment of Tax		1,834.05
Half mill Tax		388.29
Population for year 1869		24,053
Taxables for 1869		7,591

State Debt.

THE Report of the Auditor General shows the Revenue of the Commonwealth last year, to have been $5,241,-711,28; Balance in Treasury $1,012,925,37, Total $6,254,636,65. And yet out of that more than *six and a quarter millions* of dollars, only the paltry sum of $472,-406,18, or *less than half a million* has been paid on the State debt!

Senator Lowry of Erie (Republican) speaks thus of George Bergner, also a Republican, and editor of the *Telegraph*. "Mr. Speaker, it is not because I am on this contested election case that the editor of this paper desires to destroy me in the estimation of my constituents. That is not it—oh, no! It is because I stand here between him and the treasury—between the most notorious thief in Pennsylvania, and who has stolen more money from the treasury than any other man in the Commonwealth!—between George Bergner and the State treasury. That is it—that is the motive power governing his attack upon me—and not his sympathy for Mr. Scull.

I have a long list of larceny charges to bring against this man—charges which I shall some day lay before the Senate and my constituents. I charge George Bergner with having run his arm more than a hundred times in the treasury and stolen therefrom every pound of meat that he carries upon his bones! not one pound of which has he not stolen out of the treasury; and it is for this that he would wrong me here on a false charge that I was acting treacherously and unfavorably upon the committee."

ADVERTISE YOUR VENDUES.—We advise our farmer friends and all others who propose to sell off their real estate or personal property, between this and Spring, to advertise their sales extensively, both by newspaper and by handbills. By doing so they will draw together a much larger crowd, and of course in view of competition, secure better prices. It is the worst sort of economy to economize in the matter of advertising. Each dollar paid to the printer will be returned tenfold. The columns of the COLUMBIAN will be found a first rate advertising medium. Our circulation is the largest of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and rapidly increasing.

I. O. O. F.

REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE.

The Order of Odd Fellows within the last year, after mature deliberation, have formed regularly organized Rebekah Degree Lodges wherever the Order exists. The Degree is conferred upon Scarlet Degree Brothers, their wives, and also upon the widows of *all* Odd Fellows. The main object of these organizations is for the purpose of dispensing charity to all needy members of this great Brotherhood while in sickness, distress, or when traveling. This action is greatly in advance of the old position of the Order, and it can never be abolished without the consent of the entire Brotherhood. The members of the new branch are known as the "Daughters of Rebekah" and already many have been initiated in this city as well as in the most distant parts of the country.

The Rebekah Lodges are governed by the past officers of the male branch of the order. The subordinate officers are filled by brothers and sisters respectively. In case a married Odd Fellow should die before attaining his Scarlet Degree, his widow may be admitted to a Rebekah Lodge. The laws made for the government of the new branch are pretty much the same as those of the other lodges, ample provision being made for distress, sickness, death, &c.—Certificates of membership of a Rebekah Degree Lodge have been granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States.—They are neat in appearance, and may be framed. The Regalia worn by the "Daughters of Rebekah" consists of a narrow scarlet collar handsomley trimmed and adorned with rosettes. The influence of the ladies will, as a matter of course, have a beneficial effect upon the Order generally; and in times of distress, imposition, adversity and other evils which afflict the human family, the Daughters will find thousands of influential men, as well as many of their own sex ready to help them in the hour of need. A Rebekah Lodge has jurisdiction in districts containing a number of lodges of the male branch of the Order; therefore, husbands having attained the Scarlet Degree in any of the several lodges of the district, can meet in social union as one family with their wives in a single lodge. The new movement is very popular, and it is so well thought of by the younger members of the order, that the desire to have the Scarlet Degree conferred has greatly increased. It is estimated that in Philadelphia alone within the present year, ten or twelve thousand ladies will become members of Rebekah Degree Lodges, and thus become neighbors, although residing in localities distant from each other. The same may be said of the entire country. They will be known in all parts of the land as Fifth Degree Odd Fellows, and will be always certain to find themselves at home; and this will increase as the Rebekah Degree Lodges become established in other sections. This Degree is a great addition to the Order, and the members have done a great deal to aid the suffering members of the Order in this city, and those who have come here in a suffering and penniless condition. We speak from our own observations. May God in His infinite wisdom prosper all Rebekah Degree Lodges is our prayer.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Latest News.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The main building of the extensive woolen mills of John P. Bruner, on Hamilton street, extending over the whole block between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, took fire this morning and was entirely destroyed. Loss $400,-000; insured for $224,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 17.—The boiler in the Union Railway Car Works of H. M. Woodward, in Dekalb street, in the extreme lower part of the city, exploded with terrific force, about 2 o'clock today. Frederick Kergin, Frank Collins, Paul De Row and the engineer, whose name has not been ascertained, were killed, and several others scalded or injured by the falling bricks and timbers.

LINCOLN, Nebraska, Feb. 17.—The Legislature met to-day, and ratified the Fifteenth amendment. There were only five votes against it—one in the Senate and four in the House.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 18.—A few days ago one John C. Dennis attempted to commit suicide. This forenoon he was arraigned, on the charge of attempting to commit suicide, under the old English common law, and ordered to give bail in $500.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Rain has been falling copiously all day. There was a furious thunder storm this evening, and the lightning was very vivid.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 18.—About ten days ago a party of masked marauders went to the residence of Squire Walton, near Collierville, Tenn., and surrounded the house. One of the men ordered him to come out, but, suspecting danger, he refused. The crowd then fired a volley into the house, mortally wounding his wife and himself slightly. They then set fire to the house, refusing to allow him to remove his children or furniture; but the assassins, becoming alarmed, left before the flames reached the inmates. The whole neighborhood turned out in search of the murderers, but so far without success.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 18.—Judge Elliott committed Mayor Price to jail today for refusing to give up the office, books and papers of the Mayoralty to Mayor Harrington, and refused to grant any appeal, although bonds were offered to any amount. On being presented with a bill of exceptions Judge Elliott put them in his pocket, and said he would read them at his leisure, and walked out of the Court House and took the train for Montgomery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Another sharp shock of earthquake was experienced here yesterday, about noon, but fortunately no lives were lost. A general depopulation of the houses followed the first indication, and almost before it was over the streets were thronged by the panic-stricken people. The midday recess in the public schools had not ended, and no serious panics occurred. The effect on the buildings was to widen the cracks produced by the shock of last year.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—This morning the barn and dairy stables of B. Cavana, four miles north of this city, were totally destroyed, with 120 cows, 14 mules, 3 horses, and 18 calves, besides a large quantity of hay, grain and other property. The dairy was one of the largest in the country. Loss, $50,-000; only $10,000 insurance.

Congressional.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Mississippi bill occupied most of the day. Stewart of Nevada speaking at length.

HOUSE.

Numerous petitions were presented. Mr. Cullom reported the petition of citizens of Massachusetts that that State be remanded to a territorial condition on account of its State rights heresies in 1812, etc. [Laughter.] Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Cullom also, from the same committee, reported back adversely a bill providing a territorial government for Alaska. Laid on the table.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18th.—In the Senate, yesterday, the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by Nebraska was announced. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Conkling to encourage the building of steamships in this country, and to provide for the transportation of the mails to Europe. The bill in relation to the proposed International Industrial Exposition, to be held in Washington in 1871, was next taken up and debated at length. During the debate Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, alluded to the tax of one dollar levied by Camden and Amboy Railway on passengers passing through New-Jersey, to which Mr. Stockton replied, defending his State, as he said, from a "slander circulated for years." Without disposing of the subject, the Senate, adjourned.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the debate on the legislative appropriations. All propositions for increase of salaries were rejected. The sum of $3,000 was appropriated for the investigation of the alleged sale of cadetships, and at 4:45 P. M. the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18th.—In the Senate yesterday several resolutions reported from Committees were passed. The Mississippi bill was taken up as unfinished business, and at last disposed of. The amendment providing for the unconditional admission of the State was rejected, and the bill as it came from the House was passed.

In the House, immediately after the reading of the Journal, the bill providing for the punishment of polygamy in Utah was taken up and debated until the close of the morning hour. Mr. Van Wyck was sworn in and took his seat. For the remainder of the session the House, in Committee of the Whole considered the Appropriation Bill.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 21.—On Saturday the bill defraying the expenses of the committee investigating the alleged sale of cadetships was passed. The post route bill and a bill granting lands in aid of an Oregon railroad were passed.

HOUSE.

Soon after opening the House went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill, and afterwards adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.—In the Senate, yesterday, a joint resolution was introduced declaring the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the requsite number of States. The case of Fitz John Porter came up on a resolution of Mr. Chandler calling on the President for the correspondence on the subject. The Senator made a long speech, in which he expressed the hope that the proceedings of the Court Martial would not be interfered with. He was replied to by General Wilson, who favored a new trial, and the matter was finally disposed of by the withdrawal of the resolution. The bill, with amendments for the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau was reported.

In the House a large number of bills were introduced, among them the following: To enforce the rights of citizens to vote in the various States, who have heretofore been denied the right by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude; to abolish the office of Pension Agent, and to pay pensions through Postmasters; to reduce the income tax to three per cent., and exempt $2,000. A bill to increase the currency $50,000,000, was adopted by a yea and nay vote of 110 to 74. The Committee on the subject of the sale of Cadetships reported a resolution to expel from his seat B. F. Whittemore, Representative of the First South Carolina District, for having been improperly influenced in his official conduct. The testimony in his case, upon which the report was based, was read, and after some debate, on motion of Mr. Butler, Mr. Whittemore, was ordered to appear before the bar of the House at 2 o,clock P. M. tomorrow, to answer the charges made.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.—In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Messrs. Farrow and Whitely as Senators from Georgia were presented by Mr. Stewart, and a reference to Committee asked. They were objected to on the ground of irregularity, and after some debate were withdrawn

Mr. Conkling delivered a long argument on the subject of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, showing the power of States to ratify or reject, and arguing that New York, had no right to reject after once ratifying.

In the House, the report of the Conference Committee fixing the appropriations for the naval deficiencies at $2,000,000, was adopted. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Dawes censuring Mr. Mungen, of Ohio, for inserting in a recent number of the *Globe* an undelivered speech, of such a character as to amount to an abuse of the privileges and a violation of the rules of the House. After a long debate, the resolution was agreed to. A motion to adjourn in honor of the day was lost, and in Committee of the Whole the Legislative appropriations were again taken up.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—The Judges of the Supreme Court have rendered their decision in the case involving the question of the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools. The action was to dissolve an injunction heretofore granted to restrain the operation of resolutions of the School Board, declaring that the reading of the Bible should not be permitted in the schools. Judge Hagens held that the provisions of the Constitution recognize the religion of christianity, and acknowledges that religion and morality are necessary to good government. That the State uses religion as a means to promote good government and therefore the exclusion of all religious instruction from the public schools is contrary to the provisions of the bill of rights. Judge Storer concurred in these views, and the injunction was made perpetual.

Legislature.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16.—The Judiciary Committee reported; with amendment, an act to authorize married women to purchase, sell and convey their separate property when deserted by their husbands, and to sue for and recover the same, or the value thereof, also with amendment, an act authorizing the Judges of the civil courts of the Commonwealth to commit or hold to bail persons guilty of the crime of perjury in cases tried before them. A joint resolution was introduced proposing amendments to the Constitution to control and prevent special legislation.

HOUSE.

Mr. Leidig offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee appointed by the House to investigate the charges of corruption attending the passage or defeat of the Metropolitan Police bill be discharged.

After a spirited debate of some time, Mr. Davis moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution discharging the committee. On this the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Josephs and Mr. Bunn, and were as follows, viz: yeas 65 - nays 31.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17.—The following bills were introduced and referred:

Mr. Randall, incorporating the Miners' Hospital and Asylum of Schuylkill county, and imposing a tax of one cent per ton on all the coal mined and transported on the railroads of the county, the companies to collect the tax and pay it monthly to the Board of the Asylum.

Mr. Connell, for the election next October of one additional judge of the District Court and one of the Common Pleas.

The following bills were reported favorably:

Senate bill appropriating $1 900 to pay the inaugural expenses of the Governor.

Senate bill declaring the children of parents who were slaves when married, to be legal heirs.

House bill, providing for a centennial anniversary of American Independence in 1876, called up by Mr. Buckalew, and passed.

Senate bill to protect the lives of coal miners came up on second reading.

Mr. Buckalew offered an amendment requiring the driving of shafts (or second openings to each mine) at once with three sets of hands, working twenty-four hours. This was opposed by Mr. Randall, but was adopted.

Mr. Randall moved to fine the operators from $100 to $500 for employing boys under twelve years of age. Amended by Mr. Rutan, by striking out the minimum penalty, and adopted.

Mr. Brodhead moved to fine five hundred dollars and imprison any engineer not more than six months who leaves or refuses to operate his engine when men or animals are in the mine. Adopted.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Buckalew authorizing widows to maintain actions for damages. Adopted.

Mr. Connell moved to restore one of the original features of the bill, viz: To allow four months for owners to complete the second shaft. Adopted.

The bill then passed by a vote of 28 yeas—nays none.

HOUSE.

House bill making it a penal offence for witnesses to absent themselves wilfully. Passed.

The special order was the consideration of an act submitting to the people of each district (and of the people of Philadelphia)—the question of license or no license—this question to be determined by a vote of the people of the respective districts whenever the Court shall order an election. The Court shall make such order upon the petition of one-fourth of the legal voters, and no election shall be held in any one district oftener than once in every three years.

The bill was laid over on the third reading.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.—Among the bills introduced and passed was one urging Congress to grant pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812 and their widows. In the Scull-Findlay contested-election case the latter was declared elected.

HOUSE.

The general appropriation bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee. A resolution was offered to ascertain whether the superintendent of orphan schools had been guilty of misdemeanor.

MARRIAGES.

KARNS—DODSON—At the residence of the bride's father, in Benton twp., Feb. 5, 1870, by Rev. Dr. James I. Kilgore, Mr. Jacob S. Karns and Miss Carrie B. Dodson, both of Benton.

SMITH—DODSON—At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. Richard T. Smith, and Miss Frank A. Dodson, all of Benton twp.

LARISH—KILE—At New Columbus, Luzerne county, Feb. 17th, by the same, Mr. Joseph M. Larish and Miss Almira Kile, both of Sugarloaf, Columbia county Pa.

SPOWENBURG—HARTMAN—On the 10, inst., at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. P. F. Eyer, Mr. John L. Spowenburg, of Briarcreek and Emma J. Hartman, of Fowlersville, Col. co.

AUTEN—PEELER—At the residence of Geo. Peeler, on Feb 17, by Rev. J. Fearon Brown, Mr. J. W. Auten of Ohio, and Miss Mary A. Peeler, of Asbury, Col. co., Pa.

DEATHS.

SAVAGE—In this place, on the 16th inst., Willie S. R., only child of C. E. and H. M. Savage, aged 3 years, 8 mos. and 29 days.

SEYBERT—In Berwick, on Monday night, the 14th inst., Miss Alice Seybert, aged 19 years, 7 months and 28 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Nelson S. Tingley and John Kressler at Espy, Columbia county, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

feb25'70-2t. NELSON S. TINGLEY, JOHN KRESSLER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN LOWE, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Benjamin Lowe late of Montour twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to J. K. Robbins residing in the twp., and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

feb. 25,'70-6w. J. K. ROBBINS, Administrator.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

FOR STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF

P. T. BARNUM.

Written by Himself. In One Large Octavo Volume—Nearly 500 Pages—Printed in English and German—33 Elegant Full Page Engravings.

It embraces FORTY YEARS RECOLLECTIONS of his busy life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer and showman, and gives accounts of his Imprisonment, his Failure, his Successful European Tours and important Historical and Personal Reminiscences, replete with Humor, Anecdotes and entertaining Narrative. No book published so acceptable to all classes; Every one wants it. Agents are selling from 20 to 100 a week. We offer extra terms. Our Illustrated Catalogue and Terms to Agents sent free.

feb25'70-1m. J. B. BURR & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., will be exposed to public sale on the premises in Montour township in said county, on FRIDAY the 18th day of March next by Lewis Yetter, guardian of the person and estate of Julia A. Clark a minor daughter of David W. Clark, late of said township and county aforesaid, deceased, the undivided one-third of those two certain tracts of land situate in the township of Montour, Columbia county to wit: One thereof adjoining lands of Emanuel Lazarus, Andrew Clark, Mary Clark and the Susquehanna river, containing

106 ACRES AND 107 PERCHES.

70 Acres whereof is cleared land and in a good state of cultivation, balance in timber, whereon is erected a large

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

Bank Barn, and other good out buildings with a good Apple Orchard, and good water at the dwelling. The other tract adjoining lands late of William G. Hartley dec'd, Mary Clark, the tract above described and lands of Andrew Clark, containing

95 ACRES AND 140 PERCHES.

This tract is unimproved and is well timbered. Sale to com mence at ten o'clock A. M., of said day. Conditions of sale will be made known on day of sale.

LEWIS YETTER,

e Columbian.

urg, Friday, Feb. 25, 1870.

nd circulate THE COLUMBIAN. l to you and to your family, mily journal is unsurpassed.

AL.—At the recent festival he benefit of St. Paul's Episrch, the receipts amounted to over $311.

old inform our citizens that on day March 1st John B. Purell Personal Property at his

M.—On last Sabbath Rev. J. administered the rite of bapfour persons in the Fishingis place.

PAL SERVICES.—The old St. urch having been put in order. will be resumed therein comnext Sunday. There will be chool at 9 o'clock.

yant's translation of Homer is in *The World*, and placed n rank, of all versions hither-

AL SCHOOL.—The exercises at nal School on the 22d of Feb. successful as usual, and the completely filled. The lecture Thomas K. Beecher in the we were told, was a capital ave thorough satisfaction; subucation." We were not pres- occasion.

ITTLE FOLKS.—We have re- e March number of "The Nurlagazine published in the in- and admirably adapted to, the readers. It is printed in large well illustrated and is really the price $1.50 per year. PubJohn L. Shorey, 13 Washingt, Boston, Mass.

was a profound philosopher pared advertising to a growing e said, "The farmer plants his while he is sleeping the corn g. So with advertising; while leeping or eating, your adver- is being read by thousands of who never saw you or heard of iness, nor never would, had it for your advertising."

UABLE POSITION.—Mr. Frankowan well known to many perhis County as a highly successer and public speaker, has lately elected President of the Reading d Co. and his salary increased 00 per year. In consideration e is to relinquish his law practdevote himself exclusively to rests of the Rail Road. His ncome from his profession is ave amounted to $32,000.

BOX DECISION.—In reply to a ication addressed to the Comer of Internal Revenue by a manufacturer at Easton, asking igar boxes could be sold after removed the stamps and re-pathe boxes, the Commissioner follows:

destroying and removing the from old cigar boxes you can , but old cigar boxes cannot be r packing cigars, though they e been cleaned and re-papered. r boxes however may be brokl traces of former use removed materials, and new boxes made m, which may be used for packg."

TANT INVENTION.—We hear y simple and complete thresh- chine, having been recently inwhich is worthy of the attention ltural implement manufactur- machine is intended to work by cradle or power, and threshes ains the grain at one operation. ain is threshed out by two sets ly vibrating flails, and the *un*traw is carried off to the rear of hine, while the threshed grain o a rocking sieve, where, under current of air from a small it is thoroughly separated from f.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.—We all the attention of our County sioners to a much needed iment for the stand usually occuy witnesses during Court. It of a bare platform, and as many witnesses are modest women, nothing to screen them from e of the audience. There should ling around the witness box, so old man, or a young one during by examination, could have pport and not be compelled to lt upright by the hour, as many gaping jurymen would listen vidence of the women instead ilating what sized gaiters they In most counties the witness separate and enclosed, and be here.

CANCELLATION OF REVENUE .—The Internal Revenue Bu- directed that after May 1, 1870, sive stamps used upon instruocuments, writings and papers, ed in Schedule B of the Interenue Laws, shall be cancelled erson affixing, either by writing h and every stamp, in ink, the of his name, and the date, year, and day on which the same is at or used, or by cutting or canthe same by a certain machine d by the Commissioner. The n has been made on account of sive frauds alleged to have been ed by washing, restoring and he internal adhesive revenue which have once been cancelled "ribbon stamp machine." The sioner orders that after May 1, other method of cancellation t first mentioned above shall be ed as legal or sufficient.

CESSITY.—From many sources n that different clergymen have ed for marrying minors without ense from their parents or guar- There should be some protection inister who marries a couple beem to be of proper age or that ve the consent of their parents. uld be done by requiring all cer- for matrimony to procure a li- om some County officer, the pro- of which would be a justifica- a minister or magistrate in unie parties in wedlock. Another ge would be that an official re- all marriages should be kept, a ce to which would prevent many s and save much litigation. As ergyman or magistrate is liable hen acting in good faith. The ture should move on the matter.

K DOCTORS.—As the Spring on, so will these imposters, who their annual tours through the , to impose upon the ignorant ulous. If persons would take d thought they would give them berth. A good home physician correct practice is essential to his , and who, from day to day, ace his patients and the commuthe only doctor one can employ afety. This advice every reader article ought to fix in his mind net never to depart from. Of all ients under the charge of these ng doctors, in this county, durpast ten years, we know of *not* o has been cured, but in most he patients were made worse, and eing fleeced out of large sums of were then compelled to call on ne physicians to restore them to ormer condition. Nor did they be paid in advance, but in many es had to wait for their pay, sometimes was not more than urth the price charged by these s.

ACCORDING to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, holders of the notes of the old State banks, issued prior to the legal tender act, can demand their redemption in *gold*. This makes them far more valuable than greenbacks or those issued by the national banks.

SPRING ELECTIONS.—A bill is before each House of the Pennsylvania Legislature to repeal so much of the Registry Law passed last winter as directs the election for city, borough and township officers to be held the second Tuesday of October, and to return to the old system of holding Spring elections for these officers on the third Friday in March.

THE statement is made that out of fifty libel suits against newspapers during the past ten years, the gross amount of money awarded is only $3,000. This is suggestive, as showing the respect of the people for the prerogatives and immunities of the press.

THE *Manufacturer and Builder* for February contains quite a number of entertaining and instructive articles. Although published in the interest of the mechanic and artisan, it can be read with profit by all. Subscription $1 50 per year. Publishers, Western & Co., New York.

SEND US LOCALS.—We are always glad to receive contributions for our local department. Something of interest occurs almost daily in every neighborhood, and we earnestly urge our friends to send us all the items that come to their observation or their ears. Do not hesitate, from any real or imagined inability "to get them up right." Send us the facts and we will put them in shape.

BIRD BOXES.—People who desire the music of song birds, or the labor of birds to aid in protecting fruit from insects next season, should lose no time in putting out among their trees and shrubbery a good number of bird boxes. All who supply houses for the birds this winter, will find their gardens next spring resound with the twitter of the wren and blue bird, while their shrubbery will be cleared of vermin.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—The requisite number of States having ratified the amendment it has now become part of the Constitution, and is as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

COLD.—Such weather prophets as have been predicting warm weather, no ice, &c. must feel small after the freaks of the weather during the past week. The coldest days this winter have come upon us, almost at spring time, and there has been ice and skating and an increased demand for sausages and fat pork, and every thing is lovely in a cold point of view. So mote it be for a month at least.

PERSONAL.—We learn that on Monday last, Mr. Chas. E. Rice, was admitted to practice law at the Luzerne bar. He was a student of Mr. L. Hakes and his examination was eminently satisfactory and such as to reflect great credit upon himself as a student.

Mr. Rice was well known here having been for some time one of the Faculty of the Institute. We are sure his many friends will unite with us in wishing him success in the profession for which he certainly seems qualled.

RIDING ON AN ENGINE.—Through the kindness of Wm. Robbins, Engineer of the "Lyman Hakes," one of the finest engines on the L. & B. R. R., we were permitted to ride on "Lyman" for some distance, and never before experienced such pleasurable and exciting sensations. Our space will not permit a description of what we saw and felt, but let it be understood that hereafter during a night travel we prefer a locomotive, especially if Robbins is engineer. A man who can run his engine from Kingston to Northumberland on time without looking once at his clock must understand his business.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—Many of our friends think they give sufficient publicity to their sales by having twenty-five or fifty hand-bills struck off. This is a great mistake. By advertising in the paper, they give notice to all its readers in the County, and at about the same expense. In other words, they can send an advertisment of the sale into 2500 families for several weeks at a trifling expense. When it is considered that an additional bidder oftentimes runs up the sale enough to pay all the expenses of advertising, the folly of giving insufficient notice will be apparent.

THE L. & B. R. R.—The improvement on this road during the last year has been so marked as to call for frequent comment from the traveling public. The road has been well ballasted, the rolling stock much improved, new passenger cars added, and the management doubled in efficiency. The conductors are courteous and obliging but firm in the discharge of their duties.

We are informed that a coalition (no pun intended) has been made between the Northern Central R. R., and the D. L. & W. R. R., (who own the L. & B. R.) by which coal will be run directly to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., from the Wyoming region. An engine of the N. C. R. R. ran by here on Saturday, evidently with the intention of learning the route.

JURIES IN THE OLDEN TIME.—The manner in which juries are now treated, being furnished with everything necessary to the r comfort, presents a strong contrast to the treatment they received in the early days of Pennsylvania. The oath administered to the attendants upon them, in colonial times, was in these words; "You shall keep this jury together in some private place without meat, drink, fire or candle-light; you shall not suffer any one to speak to them nor speak to them yourself, until they be agreed on their verdict, unless it be to ask them whether they be agreed." To be qualified to act as jurors, it was prescribed that they should have lands and tenements of forty pounds yearly value at least.—*Phila. Ledger.*

NO HUMBUG.—We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures all diseases of mind, body or estate, and is destined to make our sublunary sphere a blissful paradise, to which heaven itself shall be but a side show, but *we do wish to inform you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured thousands of cases of Catarrh in its worst forms and stages*, and the proprietor will pay $500 for a case of this loathsome disease which he cannot cure. It may be procured by mail for sixty cent., by addressing R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale at most Drug Stores, everywhere.

CHILLY CHURCHES.—We are of opinion that very few sextions seem to have an idea about temperature, and they will keep a church shut up all the week in weather like the present, until it is cold and damp as a vault, and then make a fire on Sunday morning in a stove that cannot, by any possibility, warm the edifice before night. The consequence is, that the church is cold and damp as a vault, and uncomfortable in the morning, and every one feels chilly, while at night, the fires having been left to burn fiercely all day, the church is much too hot, and those who go from its heated atmosphere into the cold air without, are almost certain to take cold. If the fires in churches at this season were made on Friday, they could be left to die out on Saturday night, and the result would be a room dry and comfortable, but not overheated.

THE BUTLER (Pa.) *Democratic Herald* says: Some of our cotemporaries are starting the report that growing grain has been injured by the winter being so mild, or that it will be injured by February and March winds. Speculators are always ready to use the public press to raise the price of articles they have to sell, and epecially is this the case with grain speculators. The grain is not injured, and so long as we have as wet weather as has prevailed for the last two months, no danger need be apprehended. Hard freezing for several days does not injure the grain, if it is succeded by wet weather. Freezing raises growing grain out of the ground, so that roots have scarcely any hold, but if this succeeded by wet weather, the roots become again embedded, and no injury is caused. If the months of February and March should be as have been the months of December and January, the crops will be all right.

THE BURNING OF THE CAMERON BARN NEAR MILTON.—We last week noticed the burning of this property, without, however, giving the particulars. The following more extended notice we take from the *Miltonian* of last week: The large frame barn on the farm of Wm. Cameron, Esq., one mile below Milton, was totally destroyed by fire with all its contents on Saturday evening last. Mrs. Dietrich, a widow, with her two sons, industrious young men, are tenants of the farm and lose heavily; nearly all their live stock, including five head of horses, eight beef cattle, six milch cows, three of them with calves by their sides, with farm wagon, reaper, grain drill, all their farming implements, together with a quantity of wheat and oats, being consumed. When the fire broke out the two young men were in town, and they can offer no explanation as to the cause of the conflagration. The probabilities are that it was the work of an incendiary. The barn was insured for $1800, and we learn that there was insurance upon its contents of $2500. The loss on barn and contents over and above the insurance will be $1200. Quite a number of persons were on the ground but no efforts were made to stay the progress of the flames, which had too much headway when discovered to be subdued by the means at command.

Mrs Deitrich was a sister-in-law of W. G. Quick one of our county Commissioners.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—The most destructive fire ever known in Bloomsburg occurred on Thursday morning last, resulting in the total destruction of the Exchange Hotel and some of the surrounding buildings. The fire was discovered at a little before three o'clock in the basement of the Hotel which was used as a Restaurant and kept by Wm. Gilmore, but the smoke was so dense that all efforts to reach the flames proved unavailing until they had gained such headway as to render the saving of the Hotel impossible.

The adjoining building, a frame one, which was occupied by Miss Derrickson and Miss Henry, and contained as well the trimming store of the former, was burned to the ground, as were also the stables of Wm. M'Kelvy, Esq, in the rear. Most of the furniture and stock of trimmings was saved here. M. P. Lutz, whose store was in the Hotel building lost his entire stock of fancy goods; loss between $6000 and $7000 and insured for about the same amount. Messrs. Koons & Clark, the principal sufferers did not save even the books of the firm. Their loss is probably $40,000; insured for $30,000. The Hotel had but recently been refurnished and put in thorough repair at an expense of several thousand dollars, and its loss will be keenly felt by the traveling public. The fire is believed to have originated from the cooking stove in the Restaurant.

The total loss will not fall short of $60,000. The Exchange Block was in great danger but was finally saved by the active exertions of the citizens. The Firemen did well and are deserving of credit but the difficulty of obtaining water in sufficient quantities paralyzed their efforts to a great extent. It was fortunate that the air was calm, for had there been a strong west wind nothing could have saved the Exchange Block. If this sad disaster will have the effect of calling the public attention to the necessity of water works or a reliable supply of water, the lesson, though a severe one, will not be without good results.

Fire engines without water may be ornamental but they are far from useful.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A GOOD SHAVE.—Alstatt keeps 'em, Court House alley. Music and Instruments of the latest and best. Go and see John.

PAPER BAGS.—We have on hand a fine assortment of paper bags of large and small sizes which we will sell at city rates.

CROUP generally comes on in the night when it is not easy to get medicine. Therefore take 25 cents and buy a bottle of Phoenix Pectoral and keep it until you need it. n6 1f.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1.15
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	85
Oats "	45
Flour per barrel	7 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Timoseed	2 75
Butter	30
Eggs	25
Tallow	10
Potatoes	40
Dried Apples	2 25
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	20
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	18 00
Pork—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$12
No. 2 " "	10
Bloom	9@9

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$4.25@ 4.50
Northwestern extra	4.50@ 4.75
Northwestern family	5.00@ 5.75
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	5.00@5.50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	5.75@6 00
Pennsylvania and Western family	9.50@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	11.50@13.50
Rye flour	@6.25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₩ bus	$1.68@1.70
Southern " "	2.50@2.75
California " "	@3.20
" white "	2.15@2.16
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₩ bus	$1.40@1.45
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.20
White, "	$1.17@1.17
OATS—Mixed "	63@65
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$31.50
Mess Beef, "	$21.50
Dressed Hogs, ₩ lb	8½@8¾
Smoked Hams "	17@19
" Shoulders ₩ lb	13c
Lard, ₩ lb	17c@12½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₩ bus	$9.00@ 9.4
Timothyseed ₩ bus	$4.57
Flaxseed "	$2.55
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₩ lb	8c@11½c
Cows, ₩ head	$45@ 6
SHEEP—₩ lb	5@8
HOGS—₩ 100 lbs	$11@11@7

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Disease.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will almost invariably give instant relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, they have a soothing effect.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true

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Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES

OF THE
COUNTY OF COLUMBIA,
From January 1, 1869 to January 1, 1870.

JACOB YOHE, Jr., Treasurer of the County of Columbia, in account with said County for County purposes for the year A. D. 1869.

DR.

1869,			
Jan. 6	To amount outstanding for 1868, and previous years	$8,291 10	
" "	To amount per Auditor's Report January 1869,	1,692 67	
" "	To J. H. Grout, land from C. House	15 09	
Feb. 2	To Catawissa Co'r, 1868 10 day list	1 85	
" 11	To Geo. Beagle for bridge plank	2 00	
" 19	To David Savage, old bridge, F. etc.	54 97	
Mar. 11	To Hemlock Co'r, additional tax	1 76	
Apr. 15	To George Evans, Poor Overseer, Briarcreek	4 24	
" 16	To J. B. Fritz, on sale of estray, Sugarloaf,	33 00	
July 23	To amount of County tax assessed for 1869,	28,616 39	
Aug 19	To James Farnsworth, plank	1 85	
" "	To Jesse Coleman, jury fees for 1867 — 1868,	132 00	
" "	To Jesse Coleman, fines,	100 00	
Sept 13	To George Evans, Poor Overseer, Briarcreek,	80 00	
Nov. 9	To Jas. McCormick on his costs,	30 00	
"	To Registry List,	322 26	
Dec 16	To David Savage, old bridge, Sugarloaf,	55 50	
"	To note of $2000 discounted First National Bank, Bloomsburg,	1,977 65	
"	To seated and unseated taxes returned,	51 65	
"	To redemption money in hand,	500 98	
"	To amount outstanding on State for 1869,	55 09	
"	To amount received for use of court rooms of sundry persons,	85 00	
"	To amount received of Militia fines,	44 18	
" 31	To Jesse Coleman, jury fees,	16 60	
" "	fines,	157 00	
"	To cash paid Assessors, &c., managing dog fund,	50 00	
"	To Ten day list, Fishingcreek, 1865, added,	6 60	
		$42,427 26	

CR.

By amount outstanding for 1869 and previous years	$8,085 15	
By amount outstanding for 1869 on State tax	35 09	
By amount refunded to A. J. Colley for estray sold	33 00	
By amount interest paid Bloomsburg Bank on 13,000	48 54	
By amount paid State over amount assessed with amount outstanding	53 08	
By amount commission allowed collectors	1,103 72	
By amount exonerations do do	390 61	
By amount County orders redeemed	30,932 97	
By amount Treasurer's commission on $30,790 90	1,231 63	
By amount balance due and paid over	603 47	
	$42,427 26	

JACOB YOHE, Jr., Treasurer, of Columbia county in account with Tax on Dogs.

DR.

1869.			
Jan. 6	To amount outstanding for 1868, &c	$849 97	
	To amount assessed for 1869	1,405 00	
		$2,254 97	

CR.

By amount outstanding for 1869, &c.,	$313 81	
By amount Sheep orders redeemed	1,406 12	
By amount commission allowed collectors	116 41	
By amount exonerations " "	122 14	
By amount paid assessors, &c., managing dog fund	50 00	
By amount Treasurer's commission	70 31	
By amount balance due and paid over	176 18	
	$2,254 97	

STATEMENT showing the amount of County and Dog Tax assessed in each district in the County for 1869, and the balance unpaid in each district December 31, 1869.

Districts.	County Assessed	County Due	Dog Ass'd.	Dog Due
Bloom	5,625 62	561 88	125 50	10 50
Briarcreek	1,242 41	261 65	61 00	11 00
Beaver	619 34	183 46	45 00	
Benton	745 81	209 73	58 50	10 50
Berwick	795 19	187 07	21 00	
Centre	1,097 14	535 54	68 50	
Catawissa	1,381 05	295 95	71 50	11 50
Centralia	774 34	178 08	8 00	8 00
Conyngham	2,373 34	638 94	40 00	20 00
Franklin	673 57	270 49	37 00	
Fishingcreek	1,083 68	440 10	69 50	
Greenwood	1,281 93	221 57	81 50	
Hemlock	1,044 51	378 98	39 50	29 45
Jackson	261 40		35 50	
Locust	1,114 63	635 95	120 50	40 50
Maine	649 98	141 80	38 50	
Montour	854 06	282 84	43 50	18 50
Mifflin	1,124 41	168 87	78 50	
Madison	1,096 52	194 90	69 50	
Mt. Pleasant	692 98		51 00	
Orange	786 82	339 75	56 00	
Pine	307 09		39 00	
Roaringcreek	421 97	282 37	80 50	10 50
Sugarloaf	281 37	79 55	44 00	8 80
Scott	1,842 24	373 22	46 00	
	28,016 39	7,837 69	1,405 00	209 45

The following is the amount due prior to 1869,

Districts.	Names of Collectors,	tax.	County	Dog Tax.
Centralia Bor.	1866, W. H. Reinbold			5 58
Madison,	1866, James Bechtel		66 78	
Bloom,	1868, J. H. Furman		291 04	
Conyngham,	1868, D. T. M'Kiernan, dec'd.		219 64	39 00
Total			$547 46	$44 36
Add amount due from 1869			7,837 69	209 45
Amount due on County			8,085 15	
Add amount due on State for 1869,			35 09	
Total due			$8,120 24	$313 81

Expenses for the year 1869,

Paid Auditors for county settlement,	$74 00	
" Auditors for Proth'y and Register accounts,	25 00	99 00
" Assessors for Spring assessments		353 75
BRIDGE CONTRACTS.		
" W. A. Kile, Cole's creek, Sugarloaf Balance,	200 00	
" Daniel McHenry, Raven creek, Fishingcr'k, Bal.	108 74	
" Eli Mendenhall, West ck. Benton	380 00	
" David Savage near E. Cole's Sugarloaf,	885 50	
" John Leggott, building & repair, Pine,	110 00	1,684 14
" Bridge repair to sundry persons,		1,176 61
" Blank Books for county offices,		195 00
" County Buildings, repair, &c. to Prothonotary and Register's and Commissioners' office, Court House fence, jail, fence and buildings,		852 11
" cleaning Court House,		34 00
" Commissioner's att'y, E. R. Little,		75 00
" Court crier, M. Coffman,		102 50
" Commonwealth costs,		1,317 00
" Constable Returns to Court,		265 35
" Commissioner Mont. Cole	332 00	
" " D. Yeager	276 03	
" " Wm. G. Quick	242 00	
" " C. Rodebach	32 00	
" Commissioners' clerk W. Kriekbaum,	650 00	1,532 00
" Court House extension, Balance,		188 51
" District Attorney E. R. Ikeler,		68 00
" Election expenses, Spring	4 8 53	
" " Fall,	718 40	1,166 76
" Fox and wild cat scalps,		79 00
" Fuel,		62 41
" Inquests on dead bodies,		116 75
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.		
Paid J. J. Robbins & Co., for room matting C. Room,	62 80	
" Koons & Clark, boarding Police while at jail,	70 00	
" Koons & Clark, boarding Jury, Donohoe trial,	260 00	
" Koons & Clark, boarding Jury Duffy trial,	200 00	
" M. C. Woodward, guarding prisoners,	235 00	
" S. H. Miller & Son, two chandeliers for C. Room,	232 08	
" E. H. Little, fees in suit of Centralia Police,	172 79	
" M. L. Vella, Attorney for Centralia Police bill,	2,628 44	
" M. Millard, Sheriff, on Fi. Fa. for accrued back State debt from 1864 to 1868 with int. and cost,	5,011 33	
" Sundry persons,	177 92	9,050 00
" Insurance, Lycoming Co.		3 50
" Jurors,		3,154 41
" Jury commissioners,		70 37
" Medical attendance on prisoners,		15 04
" Post mortem examina'n,		20 00
" Penitentiary and Lunatic Hospital,		482 19
" Prothonotary, Coleman, Printing, W. H. Jacoby, Balance,		591 05
" Printing C. B. Brockway,	$12 70	
" " J. S. Sanders, on account,	30 60	347 75
" Postage and Stamps,		8 10
" Road and bridge views,		284 00
" Road damage to sundry persons,		2,652 00
" Registry Expenses		502 95
" Register, Treasurer's Bonds, &c.,		14 05
" Sheriff boarding prisoners, &c., and conveying convicts E. S. Penitentiary and H. of Refuge,		1,301 00
" Stationery for Court,		41 99
" Sheep damage,		1,165 61
" Tip Staves,		216 62
" Tax refunded to twps.		142 07
" Teachers' county Institute, C. G. Barkley,		69 39
Amount of orders issued in 1869,		$29,852 35
Deduct sheep orders issued,	$1,105 61	
And tax refunded,	142 07	1,247 68
Expenses for the year 1869,		$28,544 67

STATEMENT OF DOG TAX.

Amount sheep orders unredeemed for 1867,	$1 75		
" sheep orders unredeemed for 1868,	292 00		
" sheep orders unredeemed for 1869,	1,079 49	$1423 24	
Deduct amount dog fund on hand,	176 18		
" amount uncollected, com's and ex. included	313 81	489 99	
Excess of damage over said fund		$933 25	

STATEMENT OF COUNTY ORDERS.

Total amount orders redeemed in 1869,	30,932 97	
Deduct amount old orders redeemed in 1869,	2,477 23	
Gives amount, redeemed of 1869	$28,455 74	
Add am't of 1869 not redeemed,	231 0	
Gives amount issued in 1869,	$28,686 74	
Amount due for 1867, R. views,	11 00	
" " " 1868, "	10 00	
" " " 1869, "	231 00	
Total,	$252 00	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Columbia county, being duly elected to adjust and settle the accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of Columbia county, do hereby certify that we met at the office of the Treasurer and Commissioners, in Bloomsburg, and carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of the same from the 1st day of January A. D. 1869 to the 1st day of January A. D. 1870, and find them correct in the foregoing statement, and we find a balance due Columbia county on County Tax six hundred and three dollars and forty-seven cents, ($603.47), and Dog Tax one hundred and seventy-six dollars eighteen cents, ($176.18), from Jacob Yohe, jr., Treasurer of said county. Given under our hands this fourth day of January A. D. 1870.

JACOB HARRIS, }
A. J. ALBERTSON, } County
C. J. CAMPBELL } Auditors.

JACOB YOHE Jr., TREASURER of Columbia county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the year 1869.

DR.

To amount of State quota for 1869 as fixed by Board of Revenue Com'rs,	$1,834 92	
To amount quota ½ mill tax as fixed by Board of Revenue Commissioners,	288 39	
	$2,123 31	

CR.

By State Treasurer's Receipt Aug. 6, 1869,	724 27	
By " " " 16, 1869,	1,091 47	
By commission allowed collectors on $1,834 92	91 75	
By commission allowed Treasurer on $1,743 17 at 1 per cent.,	17 43	
By State Treasurer's Receipt Aug. 6, ½ mill Tax,	271 99	
By commissions allowed collectors, on $288 39,	14 42	
By commissions allowed Treasurer on $273 97 at 1 per cent.,	2 74	
	$2,123 31	

The same in account with Tax on Bank stock for the year 1869 in Columbia county.

DR.

To amount of said tax assessed and collected in 1869,	$75 00	

CR.

By State Treasurer's Receipt, Aug. 20, 1869	209 00	
By " " " Sept. 18 1869	52 09	
By commissions allowed collectors at 5 per cent,	13 75	
By commissions allowed Treasurer on $356 25 at 1 per cent.,	3 56	
	$275 00	

The same in account with Eating House License for 1869,

DR.

To amount of said License for 1869	360 00	

CR.

By State Treasurer's Receipt, July 20, 1869,	342 00	
By State Treasurer's commission on $342 at 5 per cent.,	18 00	
	$360 00	

The same in account with Tavern and Liquor License for the year 1869,

DR.

To amount of said License for 1869	1,025 00	

CR.

By State Treasurer's Receipt, March 8, 1869	159 90	
By " " " July 20, 1869,	603 62	
By " " " Aug. 20, 1869,	211 23	
By Treasurer's commissions on $1000, at 5 per cent.,	50 00	
By Treasurer's commission on $211 0 at 1 per cent.,	25	
	$1,025 00	

The same in account with retailer's License for the year 1869,

DR.

To amount of said License for 1869, assessed,	$472 00	

CR.

By State Treasurer's receipt July 14, 1869,	328 37	
By " " " Aug. 20, 1869,	241 27	
By " " " " 30, 1869,	459 00	
By " " " Sept. 18, 1869,	102 85	
By am't over paid on said License in 1868,	477 18	
By Treasurer's commission on $1000 at 5 per cent.,	50 00	
By Treasurer's commission on $465 at 1 per cent,	4 65	
By Printers publishing Mercantile list (3)	40 50	
By John Sigligner's License, exonerated not collectable,	7 00	
By State Treasurer's receipt,	55 18	
	$1,472 00	

We, the undersigned, auditors of Columbia county in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify, that we met at the Commissioners' and Treasurer's office in Bloomsburg on the day of January, A. D. 1870, and did settle and adjust the several accounts required of us by law agreeably to the several acts of assembly and supplements thereto according to the best of our judgment and ability. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 4th day of January, A. D. 1870.

JACOB HARRIS }
A. J. ALBERTSON } County
C. J. CAMPBELL } Auditors

JACOB YOHE, JR., Treasurer of the County of Columbia, on Militia Fines for 1867 and 1868.

DR.

1869.		
Jan. 6 To amount outstanding	$108 00	

CR.

By amount outstanding from collectors	$42 00	
By amount commission allowed collectors	2 10	
By amount exonerations " "	19 50	
By amount balance due and to county	44 18	
	$108 00	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Columbia County, have examined the foregoing account of Militia Fines, and find them correct. We find in the hands of the Treasurer forty-four dollars and eighteen cents which is transferred and charged to County tax for 1869. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this fourth day of January A. D. 1870.

JACOB HARRIS, }
A. J. ALBERTSON, } County
C. J. CAMPBELL, } Auditors.

Bloomsburg, Feb. 11, 1870.

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TO INVENTORS AND MECHANICS.

this Journal is of special value, as it contains weekly report of all Patents issued at Washington, with copious notices of the leading American and European Inventions. The Publishers of the Scientific American are the most Extensive Patent Solicitors in the world, and have unequalled facilities for gathering a complete knowledge of the progress of Invention and Discovery throughout the world: and with a view to lend the influence of a century, during which this Journal has held the first place in scientific and Mechanical Literature, the Publishers will issue in January first the large and splendid Steel Engraving by Joan Sartain of Philadelphia, entitled:

the plate costing nearly $1,000 to engrave, and contains nineteen likenesses of Illustrious American Inventors. It is a superb work of art.

Single pictures, printed on heavy paper, will be sold at $10, but any one subscribing for the Scientific American the paper will be sent for one year, together with a copy of the engraving, on receipt of $16. The picture is also offered as a premium for clubs of subscribers.

$1,500 CASH PRIZES, '70

In addition to the above premium, the Publishers will pay $1,500 in Cash Prizes for lists of subscribers sent in by February 10, 1870. Persons who want to compete for these prizes, should send at once for prospectus and blanks for names

Terms of Scientific American, one year $3.00; six months $1.50; four months, $1.00. To Clubs 10 and upwards, terms $2.50 per annum. Specimen copies sent free, address the Publishers.

MUNN & CO.,
37 Park Row New York.

How to get Patents.—A pamphlet of Patent Laws and instruction to Inventors sent free. dec. 26,'69-4t.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.

A FAMILY AND AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL,

Devoted to CHOICE LITERATURE, including Poetry, Novelettes, Tales, and Moral and Entertaining Reading, generally; In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties of Literature, each of our extended means, and equal to anything to be found in any Journal or magazine.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, embracing Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, etc. Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public, our purpose has been to furnish reliable and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry and to protect all so far as within our power against the false doctrines and sensational purposes of fake manufacturers and sensation adventurers by which the farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* is alone worth the price of subscription.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.—The same industry, care, and discrimination in gathering and preparing the stirring events of the day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given such universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to me

FARMER'S COLUMN.

About Driving.

Drive slow for a mile or two, until the horse gets warmed up, then increase the speed gradually; if urged beyond his natural gait for a day's travel, it will injure him, but for an hour's drive, you may put on a little extra speed. Be careful about watering when on a drive. Two gallons will refresh him as well as four, and will be better for him.

If brought into the stable very warm, let him cool a little before the blanket is put on, for if put on immediately it will add to the heat. If not very warm, blanket him at once. As soon as cool, clean and rub him down—rub his legs well. Do not let him stand over night without being cleaned and well-rubbed. Do not forget to feed.

In teaching a young horse to drive well, do not hurry to see how fast he can trot. Keep each pace clear and distinct from the other—that is, in walking, make him walk, and do not allow him to trot. While trotting, be equally careful that he keeps steady at his pace, and do not allow him to slack into a walk. The reins, while driving, should be kept snug; and when pushed to the top of his speed, keep him well in hand, that he may learn to bear well upon the bit, so that when going at a high rate of speed, he can be held at his paces, but do not allow him to pull too hard, for it is not only unpleasant, but makes it often difficult to manage him."

The Dyspeptic Farmer.

It is a curious fact that our dyspeptic farmers, hard-working, early rising, big dinner-eating, though they be, take better care of their horses than they do of themselves. As the horses come, steaming with work, you will always hear:

"John, let them cool off before you feed them."

But the farmer who insists on this treatment of his horses will sit down to the dinner table hot and fatigued and commence at once to satisfy his cravings of an unnatural appetite. And after dinner he bolts off to the field, fretful and uneasy, under the impression that his employes are taking undue advantage of him of a fifteen minutes' rest he allowed.

This man cannot understand why his neighbor, who cares for his stomach as much as he does for his horses, and who eats at the proper time and in the proper manner, and insists on every man having a rest of half an hour after eating, is so free from sickness, is always in such a humor, and accomplishes so much more than himself. We have some farmers of the dyspeptic type in every neighborhood.—When at work they move like whirlwinds; take scarcely time to breathe, eat like a hungry man at a railroad house, and when off duty are stiff-jointed, limping about like spavined horses, morose, and as uncomfortable as our most confirmed city dyspectics.—*Ex.*

How Much ?—How much better is your farm than it was one year ago? How much lovelier have you made your home by the planting of trees and shrubs? How much better is your stock of horses, sheep, and cattle? How much of error have you discovered in your mode of treatment of the different crops you have grown? How much have you learned from your neighbors, from your agricultural paper, from your experience in relation to your farm operations? How much have you done to aid your wife and daughter in their household duties by furnishing them with improved household utensils, and the better location and arrangement of wells, cisterns, walks, wood piles, cellars and dairy rooms? How much of kindness and charity have you shown towards the needy and the helpless? How much better husband, father and brother are you than you were one year ago? Now is the time to reflect upon all these things.

Concerning Horses.—To prevent balls of snow on horses' feet—Let the hoof and fetlock be well cleaned, and then rub with soft soap previous to their going out in snowy weather. This will effectually prevent balls of snow from collecting on the foot, which will sometimes cause the animal to fall, and if not, make his progress doubly toilsome.

For galls on horses' backs or necks—one of the most effective remedies known is an application of white lead moistened with milk. When milk is not at hand common white lead will answer. If applied in the early stages of the injury the cure is certain.

To test a horse's eyes, look at the eye carefully, when the horse is in rather a dark stable. Note the shape and size of the pupil, carry this carefully in your mind while you turn the horse about to a strong light. If the pupil contracts and appears much smaller than in the first instance, you may infer that the horse has a good strong eye; but if the pupil remains nearly of the same size in both cases, his eyes are weak, and you had better have nothing to do with him.

An excellent liniment for wounds, sprain, bruises and swellings may be made as follows: A pint of good vinegar, a pint of soft soap, a handful of salt, and a tablespoonful of saltpetre. Mix thoroughly and bottle for use. This is very efficacious, and is cheaply and easily prepared.—*Western Stock Journal.*

Old Cows.—How long is it profitable to keep a cow? I consider a cow in her prime (all things considered) from five to ten years old. Some cows hold out much better than others, as with men and horses; and are really as young to all intents and purposes at twelve years, as others are at nine or ten. Never keep a cow through the winter after she gets to going down hill, or kill a superior cow on account of her age, if her teeth are good, and she is all right, without any signs of deterioration. Cows should be milked regularly, and by steady milkers.

Smith was telling some friends about a wonderful parrot, hanging in a cage in the door of a store on State street. "Why," said he, "that parrot cries "Stop thief!" so naturally, that every time I hear it, I always stop. Now, hang it, what are you laughing about?"

The English farmer boasts of an advantage over his American brother in the superior character of the roads in that country. He is right, and will be for an age to come.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A Story for Children.

Little Charles was at school, and though just twelve years old, he was head of the class in arithmetic. His father had come home from his work; his mother was out that evening visiting a neighbor whose boy was very ill of inflammation of the lungs.

Charles, sitting with his slate on a stool near his father, said:

"Now, do please give me an account, and you will see how soon I will do it.'

"Well, I will," his father said.

"Thank you papa."

"Are you ready?"

"Yes, sir,"

"A rich lady once found lying at her door, one summer morning, a little baby, wrapped in an old shawl. She could not find who laid it there but she resolved to rear it, and gave it out to nurse, keeping an account of all it cost her.

When the little baby had grown up a fine boy of twelve years of age, she wrote out the account thus:

A nurse for keeping infant three years at $100 a year	$300 00
Clothes for 12 years, at $20 a year	240 00
Food for twelve years, at $50 a year	600 00
Lodging for 12 years at $25 a year	300 00
Teaching, books, &c., for six years at $10 a year	60 00
Doctor and medicines, when the boy was ill three times, $10, $5, and $10	25 00
	$1525 00

"Now tell me the sum of it."

Charles after a little explanation, began, and multiplying found out the figures marked opposite each article, and adding found that the little baby had cost the lady $1,525.

"How much money!" the boy exclaimed.

"Yes, it is indeed, Charles," said the father. "Do you think you could pay as much?"

"Oh, no! I have just one half crown, grandpapa gave me."

"Well, but my boy do you know you have to pay all that and much more, to a kind lady?"

Charles started.

"Yes you are just twelve years old; and that kind lady nursed you, clothed and taught you. I thought Charles forgot who did all this for him, when he put on a sulky face this morning, and went so slowly on mamma's errand to the baker!"

The little face was bent downward and covered with blushes.

"Let me see your account, Charles—there is something more to put down.—For twelve years mamma has loved you, watched over you, prayed for you. No money can tell how much those prayers are worth. When you grow up you might pay the $1,525; but how will you pay mamma for her love?"

Charles' eyes filled with tears, and he said, "I will not behave so again, I can never pay what I have cost her."

When mamma came home, Charles showed her the account. She kissed him, and said:

"Oh! if my Charlie grows up to be a good man, I will be paid for all."—*S.S. Star.*

The Smack In School.

The following incident in a district school is told by Mr. William Pitt Palmer, of New York, President of the Manhattan Insurance Company, in a poetical address before "The Literary Society," in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, his native home.

A district school not far away,
'Mid Berkshire hills, one winter's day,
Was humming with its wonted noise
Of three-score mingled girls and boys;
Some few upon their task intent,
But more on furtive mischief bent,
The while the master's downward look
Was fastened on a copy-book;
When suddenly, behind his back,
Rose sharp and clear a rousing SMACK!
As 'twere a battery of bliss
Let off in one tremendous kiss!
"What's that?" the startled master cries;
"That, thir," a little imp replies,
"Wath William Willith, if you pleathe—
I saw him kith Thuthannah Peathe!"
With frown to make a statue thrill,
The master thundered "Hither, Will!"
Like wretch o'ertaken in his track,
With stolen chattels on his back,
Will hung his head in fear and shame,
And to the awful presence came—
A great green bashful simpleton,
The butt of all good-natured fun—
With smile suppressed, and birch upraised.
The threatener faltered—"I'm amazed
That you, my biggest pupil, should
Be guilty of an act so rude!
Before the whole set school to boot—
What evil genius put you to't?"
"'Twas she, herself, sir," sobbed the lad.
"I didn't mean to be so bad—
But when Susannah shook her curls,
And whispered I was 'fraid of girls,
And dursn't kiss a baby's doll,
I couldn't stand it, sir, at all,
But up and kissed her on the spot!
I know—boo hoo—I ought to not,
But, somehow, from her looks—boo hoo—
I thought she kind o' wished me to!"

A little boy named Knight, who recently entered the mission school of New London, was told by the teachers that he must be a good boy, and when he died he would go to heaven. The little boy was well pleased with the prospect, and promised to be the best kind of a boy. The next Sunday he appeared in his place, looking sorrowful; and the teacher asked him if he had been a good boy. "Yes," he replied. I've tried to be good; but it's no use. The boys say I can't go to heaven if I am ever so good." "Why do they say that?" asked the teacher. "They say," replied the boy, with the utmost simplicity, "there'll be no *Knight* there."

A young lady, examining her class at Sabbath school, asked, "What is the pomp and vanity of this world?" A little girl, looking up in her face, very innocently said: "The flowers in your bonnet."

A few days ago a gentleman whose proboscis had been lost was invited out to tea. "My dear," said the good lady of the house to her little daughter, "I want you to be very particular, and to make no remarks about Mr. Jenkins' nose." Gathered around the table, everything was going well; the child peeped about, looking rather puzzled, and at last startled the table: "Ma, why did you tell me to say nothing about Mr. Jenkins' nose; he hasn't got any?"

The Utica *Herald* tells the following story: "Two maiden sisters, Polly and Sally Reed, aged 85 and 83, who lived alone in scanty circumstances in Brookfield, Madison County, were found by a neighbor on the morning of the 12th inst., Polly dead on the floor, and Sally lying on the bed in a helpless condition The latter died on Saturday. They were both terribly mutilated about the head and face. They had often before had frequent quarrels on the most trivial provocations. The weapons used were a pair of tongs and a stick of wood. No inquest was held."

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.

Apr.9,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER'S STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

The undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new Tin Ware of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

Foundries.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP,

STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND

THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves. All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors.
Mar.19,'69-tf.

ORANGEVILLE FOUNDRY,

MACHINE SHOP AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has rebuilt and enlarged his Foundry and Machine Shop, and removed all his business from Light Street to the above named place, where in connection with his Foundry he will continue to manufacture Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse-Power and Thresher, (improved), Carnell's Patent,

THRESHER AND CLEANER,

either overshot for Tread-Power or undershot with Lever-Power. He also manufactures to order and fits up all kinds of

MILL GEARING,

Circular Saw Mandrels, Patent Slides for Saw Mills, the latest improved Iron Beam Plows of different kinds Wooden Beam Plows, Double Corn Plows, and Plow Points of every description generally used throughout the county.

IRON KETTLES, BELLS

Cellar Grates, Stoves, Sled and Sleigh Soles, and in fact everything generally made in a country Foundry. Those wishing to purchase Machines would do well to examine his machines, and the improvements made on the power by which at least 25 per cent. of the friction is taken off.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED

to give good satisfaction and terms made to suit purchasers. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Plows and castings.

Thankful to his friends and patrons for past favors he would still continue to solicit the same.

WILLIAM SCHUYLER.
Apr.9,69-tf Orangeville Pa.

Wall Paper and Painting.

IMPORTANT

TO BUILDERS, HOUSEHOLDERS & TENANTS.

The undersigned would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is prepared to execute

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING

in all its branches.

PAPER HANGING

Carefully attended to.

Strict attention to business and good workmanship it is believed will ment a fair show of public patronage.

Shop on Catharine Street between Third and Fourth.

Mar.5,'69-1y. WM. F. BODINE.

Insurance Agencies.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec
Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA
GENERAL AGENT,
For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.
Aug. 20,'69-1y.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$170.000
Ætna	4,000,000
Fulton	300,000
North America	360,000
City	450,000
International	1,400,000
Niagara	1,000,000
Putnam	530,000
Merchants	330,000
Springfield	570,000
Farmers' Danville	590,000
Albany City	400,000
Lancaster City	270,000
York Horse, Death & Theft	65,000
Home, New Haven	1,000,000
Dauville, Horse Theft	

FREAS BROWN, *Agent,*
mar8 69-1y.* BLOOMSBURG, PA

For Pure Water, use this celebrated Pump, entirely tasteless, durable and reliable; equal to the good old-fashioned wooden Pump, and cost less than half the money. Easily arranged so as to be non-freezing, and in construction so simple that any one can put it up and keep it in repair.

CHS.G BLATCHLEY 624 & 626 FILBERT ST PHILA.

Send for Circular

CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PUMP NOW MADE

Oct.22,'69-6m.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side,

Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'68-1

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE.

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and beststyles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled Kip boots, men's heavy stogs shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 6'67*

Drugs and Chemicals.

PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!

25 CENTS. $1.00

The Phœnix Pectoral will cure the diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Colds, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary Consumption. This medicine is prepared by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer of Philadelphia, and formerly of Phœnixville, Pa., and although it has only been offered for five years, more than one million bottles have already been sold, and the demand for it is increasing every day. Many of the Retail Druggists buy it in lots of five gross, and not a few of the Country Storekeepers try one gross at a time. Nearly every one who has ever sold it testifies to its popularity, and nearly all who have used it, bear testimony to its wonderful power in curing Cough. We are confident that there is no known medicine of such great value to the community as the Phœnix Pectoral.

It has cured cases of the most painful and distressing cough, of years standing.

It has given instant relief in spells of coughing.

It has instantly stopped the paroxysm of Whooping Cough, and greatly shortened its duration.

It has cured Croup in a few minutes.

Consumption has been cured by it, where all other remedies had failed to do good.

Hoarseness has been cured by it in a single night.

Many physicians recommend it, and others use it themselves and administer it in their practice while others oppose it because it takes away their business.

We recommend it to our readers and for further particulars, would refer you to the circular around the bottle where you will find numerous certificates given by persons who have used it.

It is so pleasant to the taste that children cry for it.

It is a stimulating expectorant, giving strength at the same time that it allays the cough.

The proprietor of this medicine has so much confidence in its curative powers from the testimony of thousands who have used it that the money will be refunded to any purchaser who is not satisfied with the effects.

It is so cheap that all can buy it.

Price 25 Cents, Large Bottles $1.00

It is prepared only by

LEVI OBERHOLTZER M. D.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 158 North Third Street, Philadelphia,

N. B.—If your nearest Druggist or Storekeeper does not have this medicine ask him to get it for you, and do not let him put you off with some other preparation because he makes more money on it; but go or send at once to some store where you know it is kept, or send to Dr. Oberholtzer. Sold by E. P. Lutz Druggist, Bloomsburg, and H. W. Creasy, & Co., Light Street, and nearly every druggist and storekeeper in Columbia County.

dec. 10,'69-6m,

The undersigned would inform the good people of Bloomsburg and surroundings, that he has moved his Drug Store from the old stand to his New Rooms, on the West side of Main Street, below Market. And that he has fully replenished his stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and Yankee Notions.

—ALSO—

Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Lamp Shades and Fixtures generally, for repairing the worn. Coloring and Dyeing material furnished to suit, any quantity, and for any Shade or Color.

Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians' and Family Prescriptions. Thankful for past favours, he would solicit a continuance of the same. Remember the New Stand, on Main Street, west side, below Market.

dec. 10,'69-3m. EPHRAIM P. LUTZ.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis etc. The object of the advertiser, in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
Nov. 30,'69-1y.

$2,000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES

To agents to sell the celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The best machine in the world. *Stitch alike on both sides.* ONE MACHINE WITHOUT MONEY. For further particulars, address 25 N. 9th St., Philad'a Pa. feb11'70-tf.

POMONA NURSERY.

30 YEARS.

Kentucky Strawberry, Colossal Asparagus,—Everybody can have the benefit of 30 years' experience in my new descriptive Catalogue of 56 pages for 10 Cents. It tells what and when to plant. WM. PARRY,
feb11'70-3t. Cinnaminson, N. J.

GRAND OPENING OF FURNITURE OPPOSITE THE OLD EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.

The undersigned having just returned from the cities with a large assortment of Furniture and chairs of all kinds, also a large assortment of trunks, traveling bags, and cedar ware, feels confident he can sell cheaper than any Furniture dealer in this county. Material for repairing Sofas and Lounges constantly on hand. Lumber or country produce taken in exchange for furniture. Please give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. WM. RABB.
feb11'70-tf.

WANTED

AGENTS FOR THE

KING OF HORSE BOOKS:

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S HORSE BOOK. It outsells, ten to one, any book of its kind published. 40th thousand in press. Agents doing better now than ever before. Also, for

OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

In both ENGLISH and GERMAN, Embracing the ALLOPATHIC, HOMEOPATHIC, HYDROPATHIC, ECLECTIC and HERBAL modes of treatment, 514 closely printed pages. Price only $2.50. *The most complete, reliable and popular family medical book in existence.* Address C. F. VENT, Publisher, 38 W. 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio. feb11'90-1m

AGENTS SHOULD ADDRESS C. F. VENT

3 Barclay St., N.Y. or 38 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O. If they want the most popular and best selling subscription books published, and the *most liberal terms.* Send for circulars. They will cost you nothing, and may be of great benefit to you. feb11'70-1y.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Subscribers on judgment, notes or Book account are hereby notified, an early payment of same will save costs.

WM. McKELVY & CO.
McKELVY, NEAL & CO

Bloomsburg. Feb, 2, 1870-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF VALENTINE CHRISTIAN DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of V. Christian late of Madison twp., Columbia Co. deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Franklin Christian, Madison township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment to

FRANKLIN CHRISTIAN
feb4'70-6w. Administrator,

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEO. KELLER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Keller, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Susan Keller of Fishingcreek, Columbia county, Pa. All perso s having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executrix in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executrix without delay.

SUSAN KELLER,
feb4'70-6w. Executrix.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.
jan.21'70-3m

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Disease.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will almost invariably give instant relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, they have a soothing effect.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true

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Nov. 12,'69-6m.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Jan. 17, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive p.m.	Arrive a. m.	Going South. Leave p. m.	Leave a. m.
Scranton	8.45	11.00	4.00	7.20
			Leave	
Pittston	8.14	10.30	3.32	7.50
Kingston	7.50	10.01	5.00	8.20
Plymouth	7.38	9.48	5.10	8.30
Shickshinny	7.58	9.09	6.10	9.00
Berwick	8.03	8.30	6.50	9.42
Bloom	5.28	7.53	7.30	10.17
Danville	4.50	7.15	8.10	10.55
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	4.15	6.40	8.45	11.35

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghanton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, Sep. 6, 1869, Passenger trains on the Catawissa Railroad will run at the following named hours:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North*
Dep. 8.45 a.m	Williamsport,	Arr, 6.00 p. m.
" 9.15 "	Muncy,	Dep. 5.28 "
" 9.47 "	Watsontown,	" 4.57 "
" 10.05 "	Milton,	" 4.40 "
" 10.45 "	Danville,	" 4.00 "
" 11.05 "	Rupert,	" 3.40 "
" 11.17 "	Catawissa,	" 3.32 "
" 12.22 p.m.	Ringtown,	" 2.25 "
" 12.58 "	Summit,	" 1.50 "
" 1.08 "	Quakake,	" 1.40 "
" 1.20 "	E. Mahony Junc.	" 1.30 "
" 2.15 "	Dine. Tamaqua, Dinc.	" 1.10 "
" 4.35 "	Reading,	" 10.40 a.m.
Arr. 8.45 "	Philadelphia.	" 8.15 "
" 9.25 "	To New York via. Reading or Mauch Chunk. From New York via. Mauch Chunk.	" 6.55 "

No Change of cars between Williamsport and Philadelphia. GEO. WEBB Sup't.

BROWN'S FAST FREIGHT

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BLOOMSBURG, and Intermediate points. Goods forwarded with care and despatch and at low rates.

Goods, at Philadelphia, must be delivered at Bitner & Co's. 311 Market Street, For full particulars, apply to

WARE & ROBINSON, Proprietors,
Aug. 20,'69-tf. R. R. Depot, Bloomsburg, Pa.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 15th 1869, Trains will leave NORTHUMBERLAND as follows:

NORTHWARD.

855 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

650 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

5.30 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

10.25 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.10 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.
ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.,

READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1869.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York. as follows: At 5,35, and 8,10 a. m., 12,20 noon and 2,05 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Penna. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12,15, noon, 5,30,6,30 and 10,00 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 5,35 a. m., and 12,20 noon trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9,00 a.m. and 12,00 noon and 5,00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8,15 a. m, and 3,30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9,00 a. m., and 5,00 p.m., trains from N. Y. without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Pine Grove, Allentown & Phila'd. at 8,10 a.m., & 2,05 & 4,10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations, at the Kingsessing Station, connecting for Phila Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3,40 p.m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7,30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6,35 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5,40 and 9,00 a.m. and 2,45 p.m. Herndon at 9,30 a. m., Shamokin at 5,40 and 10,40 a. m., Ashland at 7,05 a.m. and 12,30 noon Tamaqua at 8,30 a. m., and 2,20 p. m. for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8,15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11,30 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont,

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5,40 a. m., passes Reading at 7,30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10,30 a. m. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4,45 p.m., passing Reading at 7,40 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9,30 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6,45 a.m.., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4,00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7,15 a.m., and 6-15 p.m. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9,00 a. m., 3,00 & 5,30 p. m. returning: leave Schwenksville at 8,05 a.m., 12,45 noon, and 4,15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9,40 a. m and 6,20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7,00 and 11,25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8,30 a. m. and 2,05 and 5,05 p. m. returning, leave Downington at 6,50 a. m., 12,45 noon and 5,15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5,00 p.m., Philphia at 8,00 a.m. and 3,15 p.m., (the 8,00 a.m. train running only to Reading;) Pottsville 8,00 a.m.; Harrisburg at 5,35 a. m. and 4,10 p. m. and Reading at 7,15 a. m, and 10,05 p. m. for Harrisburg at 7,25 a. m. for New York, and at 9,40 a. m and 4,25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.
Reading, Pa., Dec. 27 1869.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Winter arrangement, Jan. 17, 1870. Trains leave as follows:

EASTWARD. Accom.	Mail	STATIONS.	Mail	WESTWARD. Accom.
	P.M.	Via M. & E. Divis.	A.M.	
		Ar. New York. Lv		
	5.00	(Foot Liberty St.)	8.00	
	5.00	Christopher St.	8.00	
	4.45	Hoboken.	8.15	
	4.30	Newark.	8.40	
	1.00	Washington.	11.30	
		Via Cen. RR. of N.J.		
		New York.		
	3.50	(Foot Liberty St)	9.00	
	1.23	New Hampton.	11.15	
	12.55	Oxford.	11.45	
	12.43	Bridgeville.	11.55	
	5.10	Philadelphia.	7.30	
	5.40	Trenton.	8.45	
	1.30	Phillipsburg.	11.05	
	12.38	Manunka Chunk	12.05	
	12.35	Delaware.	12.20	
	12.15	Mount Bethel.	12.30	
	12.00	Water Gap.	12.45	
	11.46	Stroudsburg.	1.00	
	11.35	Spruceville.	1.10	
	11.26	Henryville.	1.20	
	11.09	Oakland.	1.38	
	10.51	Forks.	1.55	
	10.32	Tobyhanna.	2.16	
	10.19	Gouldsboro.	2.30	
	9.55	Moscow.	2.52	
	9.45	Dunning.	3.03	A.M
.12	9.14	Scranton.	3.45	9.30
.50	8.43	Clark's Summit.	4.07	9.58
.40	8.35	Abington.	4.15	10.18
4.27	8.19	Factoryville.	4.31	10.40
4.50	7.55	Nicholson.	4.55	11.01
4.25	7.38	Hopbottom.	5.15	11.28
3.59	7.19	Montrose.	5.35	11.51
3.35	6.54	New Milford.	5.55	12.13
3.15	6.40	Great Bend.	6.10	12.33
P.M	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.

CONNECTIONS.

At Binghamton with Erie Railway. Mail Train from New York connects with the Express Mail, leaving Binghamton at 8.37 P. M., with a sleeping Coach attached, stopping at all stations, and reaching Buffalo the next morning at 6.30.

Accommodation Train from Scranton connects with Way Train leaving Binghamton for Owego and Ithaca and the West at 2.00 P. M.; also connecting with Train on Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. for Syracuse, Oswego, &c., at 5.10 P. M. and with Train on Albany & Susquehanna R. R. for Albany and the North at 5.30 P. M.

Mail Train leaves Binghamton after the arrival (3.47 A. M.) of the Night Express from Buffalo.

Accommodation Train leaves Binghamton after the arrival of the Day Express, leaving Buffalo at 7.00 A. M.; also, Train leaving Syracuse at 8.15 A. M.

At Scranton, with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R., and Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. R. R. Mail Train from New York connects with Trains for Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Bloomsburg, Danville, Northumberland, Olyphant, Archbald, and Carbondale. Mail Train to New York, and the Accommodation to Binghamton also connect with trains on the above-named roads. The Accommodation from Binghamton connects with Lackawanna and Bloomsburg for Pittston Wyoming, and Wilkes-Barre.

At Manunka Chunk, with Belvidere Delaware R. R., Mail Trains from New York and from Binghamton connect with the train from and to Philadelphia, stopping at all stations.

At New Hampton, with Central R. R. of New Jersey, for and from New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville, &c.

At Washington, with Morris & Essex R.R., for New York, Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown, Easton, &c. W. F. HALLSTEAD, Supt.

R. A. HENRY, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agent.

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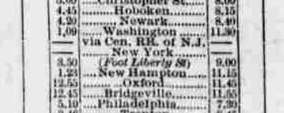

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